THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,811—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 30th Nov. | MEDINA | 12501 | ..... | ... |
| 7th Dec. | ARCADIA | 7990 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 21st ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANGOLIA | 10000 |
| 28th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Jan | SALSETTE | 6040 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 11th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10500 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 18th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | ARABIA | 8003 | ..... | ... |
| 1st Feb. | SALSETTE | 6090 | MOOLTAN | 10500 |
| 8th ,, | CHINA | 9000 | ..... | ... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 22nd ,, | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 8th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th ,, | † ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 22nd ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 29th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 12th ,, | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th ,, | MALOJA | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 10th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains. | Leave Bombay on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. 1912. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 15th ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F.Osborne R.N.R | 6th Jan. 1913. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 13th Jan. ,, |
| *Castalia | 6348 | G. Mitchell | 2nd Feb. ,, |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6363 | J. Coverley | 23rd Feb. 1913. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th March ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 23rd ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C F.Osborne R.N.R | 10th April ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 22nd ,, ,, |
| *Castalia | 6348 | G. Mitchell | 5th May ,, |
| *Elysia | 6338 | J. Coverley | 18th ,, ,, |

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | ,, 443 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | ,, 593 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | ,, 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | ,, 826 | 1,399 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | ,, 445 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

### CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Kola.....1205 Thurs. 28th Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 29th Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 2nd Dec. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 28th Nov., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah,

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Viraws," 3360 tons on or about 30th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th November, 1912.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Armand Behic" | 6385 | ...Mouret | 16th Jan. 1913. |
| Sydney | 4120 | ...Rat | 13th Feb. 1913. |
| Yarra | 4142 | ...Tivolle | 13th Mar. 1913. |
| Australien | 6385 | ...Costa | 11th April 1913. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | ...Mages | 8th May 1913. |

PASSAGE FARES.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | ,, 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | ,, 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | ,, 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay. Agent.

### SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sardegna | 5255 | A. Muzio | 15th Dec. 1912. |
| Sicilia | 5239 | D. Maganzini. | 15th Jan. 1913. |
| Sardegna | 5255 | A. Muzio | 15th Feb. 1913. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 350 | | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capri | 4196 | A. de Amezaga | 10th Dec. 1912. |
| Ischia (a) | 4050 | G. Belsito | 8th Jan. 1913. |
| Capri (a) | 4196 | A. de Amezaga | 8th Feb. 1913. |

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to HONGKONG, Rs. 220; and to KOBE, Rs. 250.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

### OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

*Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—*

| | Per 100 RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| **Orientals**, 5"—Boxed 100 | 3 | 8 |
| **United Service**, 6" ,, 50 | 7 | 0 |
| **Vishnus** (Longs) 5" ,, 100 | 3 | 14 |
| **Vishnus** (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100 | 2 | 12 |

*Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.*

*Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.*

**OAKES & CO., Ltd.,**
**Post Box 24, MADRAS.**

## BANKS.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horuby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### THE INSUPERABLE SIX-CYLINDER NOISELESS NAPIER

Has beaten the best Top Gear Run on record to Edinburgh and back under Royal Automobile Club observation.

Petrol consumption over 27½ miles per gallon. Ton mileage over 67½ miles per gallon!

Speed on the Brooklands Track on the same Top Gear over 75½ miles per hour.

THE FIRST CAR to make a Non-Stop Run to Edinburgh and Back on Top Speed was the NAPIER, and it still maintains its position as the *proved* Best Car by excelling any other car's previous effort. The Next Best English Six-Cylinder Car only did 24.32 miles to the Gallon, or 57.07 Ton Miles! And the Next Best American Car's efficiency performance was only 21.84 miles to the Gallon, or 29 Ton Miles!!! and only 55.92 Miles per hour at Brooklands.

NAPIER holds the World's Six-Cylinder Speed Record of over 119 miles an hour.

We agree that the 59.9 Six-Cylinder Napier costs more than other Six-Cylinders, but owners say it is worth more.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

### "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

## "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

## "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

### GRIMAULT & Cos.

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

### Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | in | cases. |
| White Rose | 150° | ,, | ,, |
| Chester | 125° | ,, | ,, |
| Devoe's | 125° | ,, | ,, |
| Monkey | 125° | ,, | ,, |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

### MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

### THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

### FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS."

ARRIVED on 26th November, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 26th November, 1912.

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NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified in pursuance with rule 8A (II) of schedule VII of the Regulations for the NOMINATION and ELECTION of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, that Mr. Sharafali Mamooji has withdrawn his candidature for the election of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, by the Mahomedan Community of the City of Bombay.

E. L. SALE,
Returning Officer.

25th November, 1912.
Office of the Collector of Bombay.

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THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second distribution of the assets of this Company at Rs. 25 per Share will be paid on and after the 12th December, 1912, to the Shareholders on their presenting their Share Certificates at No. 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all days except SATURDAYS and BANK HOLIDAYS.

H. R. GREAVES,
SORABJEE E. WARDEN,
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1912.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Dawoodbhai Abdulkarim Musakhan has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lieu or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together, with the messuage and tenement thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street, Bora Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 551, New Nos. 5660 and 5661, Old Survey Nos. 225-397, and New Survey No. 8644 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2187, Street Nos. 158-160-162-164 and 187, and bounded as follows that it to say on or towards the North by the house of Sofiaboo and Fatmaboo, daughters of Abdool Tyeb Abdoola on or towards the South by the house of Bohra Abdul Tyeb Mitajee, on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street and on or towards the West by the Parsee Bazar Street.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

Oriental Buildings,
Fort, Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

---

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

COLLIN'S POCKET
AND
OTHER DIARIES for 1913
from Ans. 6 to Rs. 2 each.
X'MAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
OF
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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1912, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
School's Committee's Letters—
2. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
3. (a) Intimating that the two Senior Members of the Committee who retire at the end of the current calendar year are Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin and N. V. Mandlik; (b) and (c) Notices of motions from Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw B. E. Sukhia, for reappointing (b) Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin (c) Mr. Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, to be Members of the School's Committee.
4. Letter from Mrs. H. MacDonald—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband, the late Dr. D. MacDonald.
5. Letter from Mr. N. W. Kemp—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Mr. D. S. Kemp.
6. Letter from the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
7. Letter from Mr. Manekchand Hirachand and others—Protesting against the introduction of compulsory re-vaccination.
8. Letter from Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and several others—Regarding the levy of Tramway fares.
9. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, L.C.E.—Regarding the provision of waste-not taps in chawls, &c.
10. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, L.C.E.—Forwarding copy of a memorial addressed by him to the Government of Bombay regarding the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, &c.
11. Letter from Mr. E. Seton Smith—Complaining of a leaky hose-pipe, &c.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
12. Recommending sanction to the cost of a water closet for ladies visiting the Victoria Gardens.
13—14. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders certain Budget transfers.
15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the Bhuleshwar Tank, Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai be informed to the effect of the Sub-Committee's Report.
16—17. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders certain Budget transfers.
18. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding roads, water mains and drains at Matunga, Mr. Keshavlal S Sanghani be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report.
19. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding roads at Matunga, the Matunga Residents' Association be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report.
20. Forwarding a letter from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Sulleman, regarding the unauthorized water taps on his premises in the compound of the late Mahomedan Mill near the French Bridge.
21. Recommending that the letter from Messrs. Moreshwar Kashinath and Ghanashyam Kashinath, Trustees and Managers of Shree Chandreshwar Temple Property, &c., regarding the set-back of Girgaum Road, be referred to the Roads Committee of the Corporation.
Letters from the Commissioner—
22. Regarding the question of catchpits.
23. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of Municipal ground at the Clerk Road Overbridge.
24. Regarding the provision of a shelter for Tramway passengers near the Bhatia Bag.
25. Regarding the offensive smell emanating from the Low Level Channel extending from Mahaluxmi to Worli.
26. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.
27. Forwarding particulars as to the staff engaged, and the extra cart-loads of road scrapings removed during the last monsoon.
28. Reporting on the question of providing benches in certain places.
29. Forwarding Progress Report of works for increasing and improving the water-supply.
30. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
31. Forwarding Government letter regarding the nomination of the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer on a Committee to be appointed to select designs for the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital.
32. Reporting his reasons for the notification regarding the enrollment of graduates in the Municipal Election Roll.
33-34. Notices of motions—From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(33) For requesting the Commissioner to submit the statement of increases in the salaries of the establishments of the Municipal Departments in a certain form at least a month before the Budget Estimate are placed before the Corporation, &c., and (34). For inviting the attention of the Corporation to a table giving details of the Establishment, annual expenditure, &c. of the Health Departments.
35. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master. For obtaining a report as to the improvement of the meat supply of the City.
36—37. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding (36) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (37) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.
Reports of Committees of the Corporation—
38. Regarding the question of the appointment of a Committee to examine the questions raised in a lecture delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., on the subject of light and air in dwellings in Bombay.
39. (a) Regarding proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in the City; (b) Notice of motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For adopting the Report and requesting Government to take steps to make vaccination effective and efficient, &c.

By Order of the President,
P. P. VAGH,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 26th November, 1912.

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THE MASCOTS
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The First Show at 6-30 to 8 p.m.,
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LAST SHOW AT 10 TO 12 P. M.
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LONDON OFFICE : 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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HEAD OFFICE :
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London) Manager.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai Hongkew |
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
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| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe, |
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

---

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000,but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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G. A. CHARPIE & Co's PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

BEHIND EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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### SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF OLD MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR CYCLE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Joseph Salvador Fernandes, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following motor-cars and motor cycle, left by their owners in the Insolvents' Factory for repairs etc., and which they have not taken delivery of, after paying the bills of repairs, garrage fee, etc., although a reasonable time is allowed to pass in the matter.
On account of Mr. Fida-ally Abdulally—1 Motor-Car and 1 Rex Motor Cycle.
On account of Mr. Vithal Veljee Engineer—1 Rambler Car.
On account of Mr. Dattatrya Anandrao—1 Motor-Car.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th November, 1912.

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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at First Floor "Gool Mansion", Esplanade Road near Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood carved furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, drawing room suite sofas, cabinets, one cottage piano, rich carpets, and oleographs, single and double brass and iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, bent wood chairs, card table, book presses, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of S. Kissel, Esqr., of French Bank and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

---

On Saturday, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness.
1 8 H.P. single cylinder 4 seated, Baraquo motor-car with lamps, tools, etc. complete, in running order.

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AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots in Scheme II Princes Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 65, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

| Plot No. | Area Sq. Yds. | Plot No. | Area Sq. Yds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | 689 | 88 | 342 |
| 65 | 987 | 101 | 802 |
| 37 | 204 | 107 | 976 |

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahauses will also be allowed near the Rooms.
The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 65.
Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.
For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST.

AUCTION SALE by order of the High Court of a large newly Built and prominent Building at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Erskine Road near Null Bazaar.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 542 of 1

**B. O. C.**

**—B. O. C. KEROSINES—**

**Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.**

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.


# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 75 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| 3 do. Rentes | 89 3-4 | 1-4 | un chgd |
| 4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 92 | | un chgd |
| do. do. Gov. debenture | 53 7-8 | 1-16 | un chgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | 29 1-8 | | un chgd |
| do. 2 months' rence | 29 1-4 | | un chgd |
| Bar Silver in New York | 53 | | un chgd |
| Exchangen on London at Paris | 25-22 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20-49 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. New York | 4-84 7-8 | | un chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5 | | since |
| do. Short London Bills | 17th Oct | | |
| 3 months' sight | 4 5-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight | 4 5-16 | | 1-8 |
| do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 1-8 | | un chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 1-8 | | un chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 3 3-8 | | 1-8 un chgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 3 3-4 | | un chgd |

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Steady—Quiet |
| Futures | ...Quiet —3 |
| Manchester | Firm but not active |
| Total Sales | ... 7,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 5,000 " |
| Imports | ... 42,000 " |
| Mid-Americans | ... 7 v2+04 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 10-10 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 7 4 | 6-72 | 6-70 | 6 6 9 | 6 6 8 |
| +03 | +03 | +03 | +01 | +04 |
| Apr.-May. | May.-June | June-July. | July-Aug. | |
| 6 6 8 | 6 6 8 | 6 6 7 | 6 6 5 | |
| +05 | +05 | +05 | +05 | |

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 12-44 Mar. 12-54.

New York official Noon call Dec. 12-41, Mar. 12-50.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12-55, Mar. 12-65.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... 59,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year | ... 73,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | ... 12,000 |
| " Exports to Continent | ... 21,000 |
| " Spot Cotton | ... 12-60 unchgd |

Futures—Month of Dec. 12-35—98

Futures—Month of Mar. 12-45—07

Advanced early on expectation of a decrease in the movement and declined later on foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... 12 3-8 unchgd |
| Futures month of Dec. | ... 12-41—10 |
| Futures month of Mar. | ... 12-55—13 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Firm |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | ... Nominal |
| Do. Months— | ... ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ... ..... |
| Wheat White Karachi | ... 38 1-2+1-2 |
| Do. Months | ... Nov.-Dec. |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers | |
| Wheat Red Karachi | ... 39 1-2+2-3 |
| Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Nominal | |

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,490,000

Australian Wheat.— ... 37 1-4+1-2—Jan.-Feb Sellers

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. | ... Nominal |
| Do. Months— | ... ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ... ..... |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship | ... Nominal |
| Do. Months— | ... ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports.— | ... ..... |
| Brown Cawnpore | ... 49 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ...Nov.-Dec. |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Antwerp—Sellers |

Tone—Quiet but steady

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship | ... 52 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ...Nov.-Dec |
| Do. Name of Ports.— | Antwerp—Sellers |

Tone—Steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta | ... 50 |
| Do. Months | ... Nov-Dec |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Easier—Done | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | ... 48 1-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months— | ... Dec.-Jan. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done. | |

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed Market | ... £ 6-18-9 unchged |

Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest—Value—Firm.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) | ... 14 1-2 unchgd |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | ... 4 4 3-4+1-4 |

Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ... £ 89 |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 7 3-8 unchgd |
| Standard Copper G M B | ... £ 76 7-8 |

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...12s 6d—Nominal

ARRIVALS:—

"Bassano".

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) | ... 12 9 +3-4d |
| Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers. | |

Tone—Steady. Still without activity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India | ... 12 6+3-4d |
| Do Months of Shipments | ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers. |

Tone—Firm but not much doing.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Beet-root 50 p.c. | ... 9 1 6+1-2d |
| Months of Shipments | ... Nov.—Sellers |

9 11 1-2+3-4d—May—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer—Closed steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| M & S a Similar Crystal C & F India | ... 14 2 1-4+2-4d |
| Months of Shipments | ...Mar.-Aug.—Sellers. |

Tone.—Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 7 1-2+2 1-4d

Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value

Tone—Firmer.

Java Sugar—Practically — Nothing doing—No change in prices.

The Amended Factories Estimate of the Beet-root Sugar crop is 7,760,000 tons.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [26TH NOV., 1912

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Boxes Bullion | 1,51,776 | Freemantle | National Bank |
| 1 Bundle Rs. | 2,000 | Linga | do |
| 1 Box Bullion | 75,872 | Perth | Chartered Bank |

## EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd & 25th Nov., 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 15 | 16,817 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway | 31 | 36,936 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

We have no change to report in the general position of the market. Rates are steady at our quotations, and there has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-16d |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 3-32d |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 11-32d, to Feb. |
| Do. do Francs | ...171 1-2 |
| Do. do Marks | ...140 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...152 |
| Shanghai " | ...211 1-4 |
| Japan " | ...150 |
| " " | ...149 1-2 Jan-Feb |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 1-2 for cash and the near settlement and 95 9-16 for the second settlement. A moderate business has been done and at the close rates are unchanged as under.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. | 95 8 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | " | 95 8 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | " | 95 9 0 |

BULLION:—

The tone of the London market for bar silver yesterday was quiet but steady, and rates were unchanged at 29 1-8 for ready and 29 1-4 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 63. The local market opened steadier at 73 1-16 ex-duty or kegd and the first settlement, and prices have advanced 1-8 during the day, with a fair business doing and close as under for all positions. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs. | 23 15 0 |
| Australian " ... | ... | " | 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 73 15 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... | " | 73 4 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... | " | 73 4 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 82 10 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... | " | 82 10 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... | " | 83 0 0 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A small to moderate decline is advised in the American markets owing to foreign selling on the political situation being less favourable. It is however generally believed that the decline is only temporary, and further developments are awaited with interest. The local market opened quiet but steady, with good Broach quoted Rs. 312, fine Khamgaon, Akola January Rs. 311 and fine Bengal January Rs. 281. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day, and a moderate business has been done for forward delivery, prices closing as under.

Ready cotton continues firm with a good enquiry for Japan and by local mills. Receipts are very moderate, and new crop is selling freely.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... | Rs. | 323 March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... | Rs. | 312 1-2 " |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat | ... | " | 323 Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | ... | " | 321 " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | ... | " | 315 " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola | ... | " | 311 " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | ... | " | 299 " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | ... | " | 288 " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | ... | " | 283 " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | ... | " | 281 Dec. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | ... | " | 264 Jan. |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | ... Easy. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | ... 6,000 bales. |
| Total Imports | ... | ... 39,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 6 3 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 4 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr | Apr.-May. |
| 6 6 3 | 6 6 2 | 6 6 2 |
| —06 | | |
| May-June. | June-July. | July-August. |
| 6 6 9 | 6 6 1 | 6 6 9 |
| —07 | | —06 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is Steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 8 11 0 R.T. |
| December ... | ... | " | 9 4 6 R.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 | ... | " | 9 10 0 R.T. |

RAPESEED:—Steady

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 | ... | Rs. | 8 5 0 R.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready | ... | " | 7 13 0 R.T. |
| Yellow " | ... | " | 8 12 0 " |

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... | Rs. | 55 8 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | ... | " | 47 0 0 |
| Ready White Khandeish | | " | 57 8 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 12 12 0 B. T. |
| CASTORSEED:— | | | |
| Tone—Quiet. We quote :— | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 33 0 0 |
| COTTONSEED :— | | | |
| Tone—Steady. We quote :— | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 28 0 0 |
| Forward ... | ... | " | 26 8 0 D. J. |
| GROUNDNUTS :— | | | |
| Tone—Steady. | | | |
| We quote :— | | | |
| Jan.-Feb. Bold | ... | Rs. | 46 0 0 |
| Jan.-Feb. Small | ... | " | 45 0 0 |
| MOWRASEED:— | | | |
| Tone—Quiet.—Easier We quote :— | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 5 6 0 B. T. |
| WHEAT :— | | | |
| The market is steady. | | | |
| We quote :— | | | |
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | | Rs. | 5 6 0 B. T. |
| White Delhi May 1913 | ... | " | 5 7 0 " |

## SHARES.

### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,750 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 65 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 24 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 73 |

### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 522 1-2 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 827 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,170 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 275 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,440 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 22 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary — | 172 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 179 |
| Bombay S N Ordy ... ... .. | 265 |
| Bombay S. N. Pref ... ... | 2375 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,460 |

### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 565 |

## TWO DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 7,398 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 15,640 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 789 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | nil | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 8 0 5 0 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 53 | " |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 1,109 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,599 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 5,739 | " |
| Myrabollams. ... ... ... | 105 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 6,640 | " |
| Mowrased ... ... ... | 883 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 6,060 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 5,095 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | 486 | " |
| Barley ... ... ... | 1,452 | " |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The share market was again quiet and unchanged with very limited business in coal and jute shares. Only half a dozen transactions in coal shares were reported, and two stocks, Kuardih at Rs. 16 and Lakurdaa at Rs. 34, showed a decline of six and eight annas respectively.

Only two securities in jute were dealt in, and Barnagores at Rs. 87 and Rs. 88 were eight annas to one rupee down, while Clives (ordinary) at Rs. 65 showed a drop of eight annas.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

Summary of the second forecast of the rice crop in the sixteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma for the period ended in the 31st October 1912. On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·2 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

The area under rice cultivation in the sixteen principal rice-growing districts of Lower Burma is now reported to be 7,804,986 acres. This is 431,887 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year but 29,876 acres less than the area as estimated in the first forecast. Almost the whole of this decrease is in the Insein and Syriam Districts. The area destroyed has risen to 81,381 acres, an additional 15,000 acres having been flooded in the Twante Township of the Syriam District since the first forecast. Standing crops are healthy and prospects are good, but in areas where transplanting was late, and on high land, more rain is wanted.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lockaley Hall s—110 bales cotton, waste, W Wolf and Sons; 148 bales wool. N Khataw; bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales wool, R Agarchand; 6 bales wool, J Veerchand.

Massilia s—158 tons linseed, The New Moffusil and Co; 30,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 187 casks skins, Nizamuddia and; 100 bales cotton, N Motu, 22 bales gunny rags, 60 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co; 14 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—58 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 65 cwts fishmaws, E Mahomed; 50 bales hides, and skins, R M Kooka; 35 cwts iron hoops, G Palmer and Co; 30 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 74 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 cwts bees wax, G Sojpal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Medina s—12 bales cotton, Thos Cook and Co; 30 bales skins, E M Kooken; 15 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

Massilia s—7 bales skins, Chambers and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 10 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bombay Company, Ltd.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—200 bales, K H Kayan and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Cleopatra s—2,001 cwts gingelly E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—195 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia r—12 bales skins, H M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bielefeld s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Massilia s—33 casks skins, S M Siddig; 64 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 104 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 8,460 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Bleddyn s—201 1-2 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 3,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 975 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Sonday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—4,000 cwts barley and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,500 cwts barley K Devchand and Co; 78 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayan and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Author s—200 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 tons tin clippings S Wallace and Co; 315 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste, T Dunjee; 40,012 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

Arabistan s—1,045 1-2 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—36 cases o pium, P and O Co; 385 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Rangoon Maru s—589 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales twist; David Sassoon and Co.

Rangoon Maru s—41 cwts old iron, N Futchally and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Rangoon Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton S Trading and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 18 cwts gum, A Mohsinbhoy; 800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 47 1-4 cwts gum, A Alarakhia and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, the Japan cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Ereni and Co.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARD—November 14, at Bangaloro, the wife of F. H.L. Ward (of the Tata Hydro-Electrical Works), of a son.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p. m.

Maxim : "Moral blindness is often due to pressure on the money-nerve."—Anon.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Medina" will leave Bombay harbour at 2'39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 8-30 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class). | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | | * |
| do do for Madras ... | | * |

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... ... | 6-45 | 17-0 |
| Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ... ... ... ..... | | 12-0 |

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Europe United ..... W. Zahle |
| Overture ..... | Zampa ..... Herold |
| a Characteristic Piece | The Butterfly ..... Bendix |
| b Patrol ..... | The Turkish ..... Michaelis |
| Selection ..... | The Chocolate Soldier ... Straus |
| Valse Lente ..... | Saints and Sinners ..... Dawson |
| Selection ..... | The Count of Luxembourg ..... F. Lehar |
| Two-Step ..... | Laughing Water ..... W. Hager |

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col S. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | With Sword and Lance ... Starke |
| Overture ..... | Light Cavalry ..... Suppe |
| Valse ..... | Nights of Gladness ..... Anoliffe |
| Selection ..... | Iolanthe ..... Sullivan |
| Serenade ..... | La Paloma ..... Yradier |
| Characteristique ..... | Bathnage ..... Wickeast |
| Selection ..... | La Gran Via ..... Valverde |
| Bolero ..... | Io son la Rosa ..... Mariani |
| Two-Step ..... | Irrawady ..... Thurban |

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Art and Nature. ..... Schrammel |
| Overture ..... | Poet and Peasant ..... Sappe |
| Valse ..... | Luxembourg ..... Lehar |
| Selection ..... | A Runaway Girl ..... Monckton |
| Musical Sketch ..... | Floral ..... Hyde |
| An Alaskan Love Song ..... | Cocheco ..... Reeves |

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Civil und Militair ..... Schrammel |
| Overture ..... | Le Chevalier Breton ..... Herman |
| Valse ..... | The Dollar Princess ..... Fall |
| Gavotte ..... | Konigs ..... Reh |
| Selection ..... | Sergeant Brue ..... Godfrey |
| Intermezzo ..... | Old Love is Never Forgotten ..... Vollstedt |
| Polka-Mazurka | The Dragon Fly ..... Strauss. |

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library this evening at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.—To enable the inmates of the "Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home" at Trombay to share in the festive joys that should brighten every Christian home during Christmastide, Dr. D'Monte requests contributions towards a "treat" to them on the occasion. Any balance remaining will be devoted to the purchase of blankets and other comforts necessary in consequence of the cold weather.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Sidney will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 30th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Seychelles, Madagasker ports Tawataw Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Lourence Marquis per extra s.s. "Palamcottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 30th instant, correspondence for Natal, Caps Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM, AHMEDABAD.—A general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, was held on Sunday, in the Anjuman Hall, for the purpose of appointing a Secretary in the place of the late R. B. Lalshanker Umiashanker who honourably filled the post for several years. Rao Bahadur Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, B. A., L. L. B., was voted to the chair. Pir Syed Syedmia Ahmedmia Kadri, the Joint Secretary and one of the oldest members of the Anjuman, was proposed and unanimously elected as Secretary of the Anjuman and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DR. DOSSIBAI PATEL.—Recently we noticed in our columns the report of a valedictory banquet held in London in honour of the first Parsi lady M. D. of the London University. We are now glad to learn that Dr. Patel has returned to her native city and intends practising locally. After obtaining the L. M. and S. of the Bombay University in 1904, Miss Patel left for England in 1906. She is now the proud possessor of the degree of M. D. and diploma of M.R.C.P. of London. She is also the first lady to secure the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. of London, which she gained in 1910 along with the M.B.B.S. degrees. While studying in England, she spent two years in hospital work, principally in the Royal Chelsea Hospital, and the Evelyner Hospital for children, both in London.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE

## THE HIGH COURT.

### Murder Trial at the Criminal Sessions.

The trial was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod and a special jury, of Peter Daniel alias Narayen, a convert, on a charge of stabbing fatally Santa Rama, and stabbing others, but without fatal results.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the Crown and Mr. Thakur for the defence.

The keeper of a tea shop in Frere Road, examined for the prosecution, said on the 24th of September, at about 6 p.m. he saw Abdul Mahomed—whom he identified in Court—sitting in an Irani's shop opposite the one witness kept. The accused went up and tried to pull Abdul Mahomed away. The latter tried to run, but was felled on to the tram lines by the accused who also stabbed him several times. A man named Raghu Laxman (identified) struck the accused with an umbrella and was stabbed in turn, as was Police Sepoy Ananta Arjun who also went to Abdul Mahomed's assistance. The sepoy chased the accused towards the Mint, where the latter then stabbed a woman.

In the course of cross examination the witness said the accused was a debauche and a loafer. He used to see him occasionally.

The accused was held unanimously guilty of attempted murder by stabbing with a knife two constables, Raghu Laxman and Ananta Arjun and also Abdul Mahomed. The jury differed as to the guilt of the accused in the case of the fatal stabbing of Santa Ram and the woman, Ganga Bai.

His Lordship accepted the unanimous verdict and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

No fresh trial was ordered in the other two cases as the accused had already been punished in the first case.

## MURDER IN A CHAWL.

### Man Killed and Robbed by his Fellow-Lodger.

A GHASTLY CRIME.

The case in which a Mahomedan named Fazlahmad Ahmadbux (28), was charged with the murder of one Golam Rasul Bachu on the 22nd August, was taken up by Mr. Justice Macleod, presiding over the fifth High Court Sessions, assisted by a special jury comprised as follows :—Messrs. William John Dean (Foreman), W. Mowbray, J.R. S. Warrall, C. A. Russ, Vithaldas Dwarkadas, J. L. Ainsworth, Manockji Sheriarji Bharucha, Alexander Murray Reith, and R. G. Montgomery.

Mr. Waldon prosecuted and Mr. Nicholson defended the accused.

Mr. Naoroji Byramji, a photographer, said he was taken to the Morgue on the 23rd August to photograph the dead body.

Noor Mahomed, examined, said he was the rent collector in a big chawl in Kamatipura, belonging to Bachhu Sheik. He could identify the photograph as that of a man, since deceased, who came to him with the accused two months back to engage a room in the chawl. He gave them a room on the second floor. He last saw deceased alive on the 21st at 9 a.m. Deceased and accused were coming out of the chawl. Deceased was wearing a white, and accused a black, "pheta" (turban). At 3 a. m. one Wazir informed witness that a gasping sound could be heard in one of the rooms. Witness, accompanied by a constable went with a light to the room. A window had been broken and looking into the room they saw blood on a sheet. A European police officer was informed. The room had been padlocked from the outside. The European police officer asked witness to fetch his bunch of keys and opened the door. When people engaged the rooms they had to provide their own padlocks. Entering the room they found a body lying on the floor covered with a sheet, and streams of blood on the floor. When the sheet was removed the body was found bare with a gaping wound in the throat. There was a box in the room. The sheet was replaced on the body and the police officer locked the room. He then made enquiries. It was early in the morning and later on two sepoys brought the accused in a gharry. Accused had woonds on his hands, which were bandaged. The police had two shawls and the accused had a purse with him. His clothes were blood-stained. There were blood-stains on his finger nails of both hands, and on his feet. The purse was opened in his presence and found to contain one note of Rs. 100, one 10-rupee note, 4 sovereigns and 14 annas and one pice in copper. Accused was taken to the chawl again and the police officer took the key from him and opened the padlock. The party then entered the room. An inventory of the articles found was made. The Subedar and witness opened the trunk. Accused pointed out the key of the trunk and the clothes that belonged to him and to the deceased.

Council for prosecution : Section 18 of the Evidence Act says that this is taken as an admission by accused (5 Bom. p. 312 and 6 Cal. p. 513). These admissions to a police officer before arrest are acceptable as admissions.

Witness, continuing, said : A broken knife, lying on the floor was pointed out by the accused. One room separated Wazir's room from the accused's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said he had been collecting rents in the chawl for seven or eight years. He saw deceased and accused first on the 19th.

Nurmahammed Ramjan, further cross-examined, said that he had never seen accused and deceased quarrel with one another.

Dr. William Nunan, acting Police Surgeon, examined by Mr. Waldon, said: On the 22nd August I made a post-mortem examination of the dead body of a man whose photo this is. The wounds on the body could not have been self-inflicted. They could have been caused by an instrument like the knife produced.

Marhotti Dadu (a boy of 14 or 15) examined, said he had seen accused first in Kamatipura 5th-lane in a chawl where witness lived. Accused lived in the corner and witness slept outside accused's room in the passage. The man in the photograph used to live with the accused. That man was dead. Accused started to occupy the room on the night of the occurrence when witness was not asleep but had just lain down. Late at night witness heard some sounds and he awakened Wazir, who went and informed the rent collector.

Cross-examined, witness said he was a very sound and deep sleeper. He would not wake when somebody passed him but he woke at the sounds referred to as they were very peculiar.

Wazir Sondsi, examined, said : I had never seen accused before he went to live in the chawl where I did. Accused and deceased lived close to my room. I know the boy Mahrutti, who, woke me up one morning at about 2 or 2-30. While I was speaking to the boy a man passed like a shadow. I was told by the boy that he heard the death gasps of somebody. I ran to Nur Mahomed and we went to the policeman on duty near by. The photograph I see is that of the deceased. They did not enter the room. When I went in I saw the dead man lying on his right side. The whole room seemed red with blood. There were stains in the ears of the accused and all over his body. Various articles were strewn about the room and the box was left open.

Guljari Lal Sohon Lal, examined, said : I deal in shawls knew the men whose photo I am shown. He came with accused to buy two shawls. They bought the two shawls for Rs. 22-14. They paid me in a hundred-rupee note. I returned them four sovereigns, one ten-rupee note and seven rupees, ten annas. Next day the police came to my shop with the accused.

Cross-examined, witness said : Accused and deceased came to my shop on that occasion alone and they stayed for ten or fifteen minutes.

Fazil Hossain (a boy of 14) examined, said : I work as salesman in my father's trunk shop in Lal-bazar. The man whose photo this is came to my shop one day to buy a trunk. Next day the police with the accused visited the shop. Accused and deceased came to my shop together and stayed for twenty-five minutes only. The box was sold for 14 annas. Deceased first took a note from his pocket and then a rupee.

The Court here adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

## PARTNERS AT VARIANCE.

### Sequel to Speculations in Cotton.

The plaintiff in this case, Jugnessur Josh of Kalbadevi-road, and the first defendant, Chhaganlal Ambaram of Girgaum, formed a partnership and began business in Bombay as commission agents in cotton on the 28th September, 1911, under the name and style of Premanand Chhaganlal. The second defendant, Narsi Bhukhan of Girgaum, was a sub-partner of the first defendant in the said firm. There was no written agreement. The shares of the plaintiff and first defendant were equal and they were to contribute equally to the capital. The parties being close relatives, the plaintiff, who resided at Choranda in the Gaekwar's territ

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler tons, Captain 1865 tons, Captain Schaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dareselem, via Zanzibar etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Steinberger, 2455 tons, Captain W. H. de Younge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a cargo of coal and 28 passengers.

The steamer Inchmoor, 2,214 tons Captain F. Helmrich arrived in harbour yesterday from S. Shields via Port Said with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Anthens, 3,571 tons, Captain W. Knonl arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Naples, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kerrana, 2267 tons, Captain I. S. Gulston, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The steamer Inshmoor, Captain F. Helmrich, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said reports having experienced strong N. E. to N. N. E. winds from lat. 55deg. E to long. 56deg. E rest of the voyage light winds and fine weather.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta Captain H. Stockwell which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Darbar met with between 7 1-2deg. N and 12 1-4deg. N. heavy weather and light confused sea, wind veering between N. N. W. and N. E. N. wind and sea thereafter fine and clear weather.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 26.

STREAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barala | 1899 Butler | Busrah | 27-11 M M & Co |
| Barjora | 1918 Burbridge | | M M & Co |
| Lhasa | 949 Catbash | Karachi | 25-11 M M & Co |
| Angus | 2320 Dakers | | T M & Co |
| Beme | 1899 Younger | Shaw Wallace & Co | |
| Clan MacNeil | 2504 Higgins | J Finlay & Co | |
| Delta | 4780 Martin | Shanghai | 4-12 P & O S N & Co |
| Ellatine | 2491 Newton | | T M & Co |
| Inchmoor | 1214 Helmrich | | |
| Kasara | 505 King | | M M & Co |
| Kanzler | 1865 Schaff | A Strandes & Co | |
| Koronna | 2267 F S Gnlslow | W & A G & Co | |
| Marmaris | Comdr Muhlis | Turkish G Boat | |
| Medina | 6699 Notley | London | 30-11 P & O Co |
| Mozaffer | 250 Nacoda | Persian Govt. | |
| Naderi | 1168 Hughes | N F | N F B & P S N Co |
| Nordfarer | 2397 Olsen | | T M & Co |
| Norfolk | 2806 Buckly | G Cotton & Co | |
| Otto Sverdrup | 2291 Michelson | Liverpool &c | T Morrison & Co |
| Palamcotta | 2207 Stockwell | | M M & Co |
| Penang | 286 Olsin | | M M & Co |
| River Furth | 2883 Stevens | | W & A G & Co |
| Steinberger | 2455 de Yonge | | |
| Uganda | 2783 Gow | | S Wallace & Co |
| Ujina | 3426 Hill | | M M & Co |
| Valdura | 3495 Corrance | Baltimore | S Smidt & Co |
| Fultala | 2702 Tallent | | M M & Co |
| Gerd | 751 Andreasen | | F F C & Co |
| Umballa | 3426 Bracq | | M M & Co |
| Firoozi | 3029 Primrose | | B & P S N Co |
| Virawa | 3360 Maclean | | M M & Co |
| Zillah | 2412 Nanssoven | | |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Murray | 3121 | Wodal | C Coast | 2-12 | M M & Co |
| C & R City of Athens | 3571 | Knant | K'chi | 5-12 | K N & Co |
| D & E Trafford Hall | 3437 | Main | Karachi | 30-11 | K N & Co |
| F Kybfels | 3159 | Frisius | Hamburg | 26-11 | W & A G & Co |
| K Rangoon Maru | 2733 | Kamoshita | Kobe | 29-11 | N Y Yusha |
| M Chulmleigh | 2567 | Brooks | Hamburg | 30-11 | J M & Co |
| N Strathan | 2829 | Maclay | Philadelphia | 30-11 | R A Willis |
| O Baron Ardrossan | 2775 | Reid | Barrow-Furness | 4-12 | R A Willis |
| P Banvik | 3332 | Berggrun | Rotterdam | 28-11 | T M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arabistan | 3207 | Davies | Antwerp | 3-12 M M & Co |
| 2 | Massilia | 3112 | Tamson | Lpool | 2-12 W and A G Co |
| 3 | KingBleddyn | 2552 | Bitch | Antwerp | 25-11 J M & Co |
| 5 | Locksley Hall | 2299 | Crawford | L'pool | 28-11 K Nixon & Co |
| 6 | Autor | 2247 | Vickala | Liverpool | 3-12 K N & Co |
| 7 | Oolabaria | 3487 | Ramage | | M M & Co |
| 8 | Ulcopatra | 2132 | Chersich | Trieste | 1-12 A L S & Co |
| 9 | Lindenfels | 3525 | Muller | Hamburg | W & A G & Co |
| 10-11 | India | 4198 | Gordon | Shanghai | 18-12 P & O Co |
| 12&13 | Areadia | 3513 | Bracham | Aden | 7-12 P & O Co |
| 14 | Kois | 570 | Elton | Busreh | 28-11 M M & Co |
| 15 | Highland Monarch | 2545 | Dalziel | Dunkirk | 4-12 T M & Co |
| 16 | Wardha | 2552 | Counock | Genoa | 7-12 M M & Co |

MMDD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muttra | 2985 | Carry | Rangoon | N F M | M & Co |

P & O Dock

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edith | 1815 | Besching | Repairing J Mackintosh & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | City of Athens | Knant | L'pool, Nov 2 |
| | Konna | Gulston | N York, Oct 12 |
| | Inchmoor | Helmrich | Port Said, Oct 13 |
| 26 | Steinberger | de Yonge | R'dam, Oct 15 |
| | Kanzler | Schaff | D'selem, Nov 11 |
| | Norfolk | Buckley | Calcutta |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Beme | Younger | Rangoon |
| | Penang | Olsen | Singapore |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Beilefield for Hamburg.
" Inch moor for Garston.
" Lindenfels for Hamburg, &c.
" Palamcotta for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kanzler for Zanzibar, &c.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Sebistan" arrived Port Said on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Semiramis", from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant evening and is due here on the 30th instant at 11 a. m.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.
Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 9th Nov. on 1,827·66 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 1,73,000 | 2,90,000 | 7,000 | 4,70,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 94 | 159 | 4 | 257 |
| For previous 18 weeks of half year | 38,55,677 | 53,32,950 | 1,31,635 | 93,20,262 |
| Total for 19 week | 40,28,677 | 56,22,950 | 1,38,635 | 97,90,262 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 2,72,550 | 3,22,976 | 7,903 | 6,03,42 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 149 | 177 | 4 | 33 |
| Total to corresponding date | 39,67,386 | 49,37,301 | 1,40,812 | 90,45,529 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,33,429
Increase to date ..... Rs. 7,44,733


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AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 6 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 0 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 0 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tine) | 4 0 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 6 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 27th Nov. 1912.


## AUSTRALIA FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

THE British experiments in democratic legislation have not yielded the promising results anticipated from them, and in Australia, where laws are decreed by a Caucus who consult no interests but their own, there are indications that capitalists have taken alarm at a policy which contemplates a division of the industrial and economic spoils between the State and the proletariat without much regard to ultimate consequences. Two influential British Companies who, for the past half century, have been large investors in landed property in the various colonies have recently transferred their operations to Canada and South America, as a protest against the system of land-grobbing which has come into force under the progressive improvement tax, while it was recently estimated by a financial expert acquainted with the situation that several millions of capital had been withdrawn from the Commonwealth for similar reasons. The official experiment of baby farming through the avenue of five pound subsidies for every infant born under the Southern Cross has aroused strong clerical opposition, because there is no discrimination against children of illegitimate parentage, and the other day the Premier told a deputation of persons and churchman that the exigencies of population were more pressing than the cultivation of standards of morality. The latest example of class legislation is the Navigation Bill which is now passing through the Federal Houses of Parliament, and will revolutionise shipping conditions when it comes into operation as it makes the employment of Australian crews compulsory and penalises inter-port passengers who use any but local vessels for transit. Its principal object is the creation of a State monopoly at the expense of the great shipping companies which conduct the Australian trade, and some of them are contemplating an appeal to the Home Government with a view to having the Act vetoed by the Crown, when it reaches the Colonial Office in London. But this is not likely to happen for political and imperial reasons, and in due course it will appear upon the Commonwealth Statute Book to add to the perplexities of a law-ridden people. Social and domestic affairs are naturally responding to the charges effected by class legislation as trade unionism, which is almost as powerful as the Caucus itself, rules these domains and directs boycotts or combined strikes whenever they appear to be necessary for coercive purposes, while syndicalism is becoming a cult with those who are dissatisfied with Australia's slow progress towards the millennium. Household servants are such scarce and independent commodities that many of the upper and middle classes have either given up their establishments or have to do most of their own domestic duties, while owing to the high protective tariffs —which are to be increased if the Labourites retain office—prices have reached standards that make the Colonies dearer living places than the majority of British provincial towns.

This is the haven of rest wherein the retiring Anglo-Indian with a dilettante taste for fruit-growing or mixed farming is invited to spend his declining days, with the assurance—from those who have properties for sale—that placidity and comfort await him in the land of the golden fleece. The latter expression which all good Australians apply to their continent, like the Americans who declare that the States are "God's own country," has lately assumed a new significance in consequence of some transactions in land in which confiding Anglo-Indians were very badly taken in. The occurrance happened in Tasmania, and the facts as disclosed by a deputation which waited upon the local Premier showed that hundreds of pounds had been paid for properties which were absolutely useless for fruit farming, one of them being the site of an abandoned coal mine. The purchases were negotiated in India through an apparently well-accredited land agent, and it was only after their arrival in the Colony some months later that the buyers realised how thoroughly they had been duped. The moral of the incident is too obvious to need elaboration from us and its application will rest with Anglo-Indians who comtemplate a migration to Tasmania or other portions of the Commonwealth, wherein land is being offered on most tempting conditions. The time-expired British soldier is also included in the quest for population, but his interests are safe-guarded by official guarantees of employment as soon as he reaches the White Continent, where the demand for labour of all kinds is much in excess of the local material available. Some have already emigrated from India, while others are preparing to follow, and a decade or so hence, if the experiences of the pioneers are satisfactory, there should be thousands of them settled in the different Colonies, where they will form an appreciable addition to the national defence forces.

In the latter connection it is noticeable that some of the Socialist leaders are discovering flaws in a scheme which was accepted with so much enthusiasm after Lord Kitchener had given it his benison a few years ago, and the new Labourite Government took it over from their predecessors. There are certain little realities about national conscription and training which do not coincide with trade unionist ideals of personal liberty, hence demands are arising from the modification of the law of enlistment which, if conceded, may cause the partial collapse of Australia's national army. So far the Caucus, knowing the risks of tampering with the scheme, have refused to listen to these proposals, but as their present policy is largely swayed by the exigencies of vote-catching in view of the approaching elections, promises of revision may be made to conciliate those who complain of the new military tyranny. At present, however, Mr. Fisher and his colleagues, having failed to persuade all the States to legislate for the transfer of industrial control to the Central Government are occupied in passing a new Referendum Bill through the Federal Houses of Parliament, with which they hope to captivate the electorate a few months hence. Its adoption will be a fitting close to a session which has witnessed some remarkable legislation, transcending any of Mr. Lloyd George's efforts to remodel the social conditions of the United Kingdom, and both sides will then have to await the verdict of the ballot-boxes. Unless the portents are altogether illusory this will result in the passing of the Caucus and the restoration of a Liberal administration to the much harassed Commonwealth. This change would usther in conditions much more agreeable to Anglo-Indians who contemplate retiring to Australia, and our advice is to wait until it occurs before committing themselves to a decision on the point and above all to resist the temptation of becoming landed proprietors until they have gained some experience of the possibilities of fruit-growing and mixed farming, which seem to be easy and alluring occupations, but are in reality beset by difficulties that require patience and still further successful solution.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS. THE scheme to be inaugurated by the P. and O. S. N. Company, with a view to ensuring a supply of suitable officers for their ships will awaken considerable interest in Mercantile Marine circles. Satisfaction will be felt, too, that the company do not propose to restrict the scheme to apprenticeship in steam, for, however well the rule, by which men may obtain certificates after serving their time on steamers, has worked there is still the feeling in a pretty wide circle that the "sail" man is the best officer. That the P. and O. Company realize this we see from their statement that "we shall still prefer the boy from the "Worcester", which is, as you know, an educational establishment as well as a nautical training school, to go for his three years' practical experience into sail. It makes a fellow handier in the end, and some of our best mariners come from the old sloops. If a boy goes straight 'into steam' he may in some emergency in later sea life be confronted with a common sea problem that a sailor proper would be able to get out of at once." That there still is a career for the officer of the mercantile marine goes without saying, although it is true that some parts of the world hitherto exploited by the British officer is now being closed to him. This appears to be the case, for example, on the China coast as anyone who read the article, published under the title of "The Red Ensign" in our yesterday's issue will be able to see. But in the trade from Home ports, and on the Indian Coast, this is not the case. There is also the further possibility of men being able to secure employment in the Royal Navy. It has just been announced that a number of lieutenants' posts will be thrown open to Naval Reserve men in the Mercantile Marine, following a precedent established about fifteen or twenty years ago. Of course, steamship companies will not like to think that they will be put to the trouble and expense of training men who will leave when something better turns up; but taking the sea as a career young men of education will certainly be justified in looking upon possible rank in the Navy as a point in their future outlook.

THE NEW DELHI. MR. HAROLD BAKER, who is at present discharging the duties of the Under-Secretary of State for India, informed the Commons on Monday, that he was not aware of any proposal to erect buildings in new Delhi, in the style of the Italian renaissance. And doubtless he was not. But if he had read the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a few weeks ago, he would have found it stated that the Committee had recommended that the principal buildings shall be in the style of the Italian renaissance, and, as Mr. Havell puts it, "supported this recommendation by setting up and knocking down a long row of archæological ninepins, leaving the practical architectural issues quite untouched." The wonder is Mr. King's question was so long in coming, for the matter has been widely discussed and more than a month ago, Mr. Havell, who is an authority on Indian Art and Architecture, read a paper on the subject—based on the *Pall Mall's* announcement—before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. It is quite easy to understand why the committee, as constituted, should shrink from facing the real issues, said Mr. Havell. For none of the member has had any practical Indian experience; and only one is an architect. "They were called upon to form an opinion in three months upon a question which the Government of India has had before it for fifty years, but has never attempted to consider seriously, as a matter of State policy, from an Indian point of view." In his opinion, which we share, the great haste with which the preparations for the building of the new Indian capital are now being pushed forward would, in any case, have prevented the committee from conducting a proper enquiry into Indian architectural conditions, even if they had felt competent to undertake the task. The King expressed a desire that "the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care, so that the new creation may be, in every way, worthy of this ancient and beautiful city." Parliament is to have the opportunity of discussing the Government of India's full proposals for it now rests with the Government to consider the "risks of impatient idealism and to decide whether a new Washington-while-you-wait, or glorified Whitehall, is the most fitting architectural symbol of the new era of deeper sympathy and closer understanding between the rulers and the ruled which the Coronation of the King Emperor was to usher in." And to be symbolical the Italian renaissance is the style perhaps least suited of any for the new Delhi.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY. GOVERNMENT are large employers of labour and therefore it is not altogether surprising that they should display sympathy with the desires of the commercial community in reducing the number of bank holidays in Bombay. The reduction is small it is true—only one—but it marks the continuation of that policy, which has stead fastly refused to permit any increase for several years. The number twenty-six was some years ago fixed as the maximum number of holidays, which could be permitted in one year, and it cannot be said by any reasonable man that it is niggardly. It means one day in every fortnigh t an allowance which offered to an overworked city clerk would certainly drive been frantic with glee. This maximum still remains, but for the time being the total number of holidays, which has been allotted in response to the wishes of the various communities, is one less than that figure. The change has been made on the recommendations of a special committee, which in having to adjudge between the claims of the different communities according to their numbers and relative importance has had a delicate task, which it has discharged with tactful skill. The Mahomedans have pressed for a long time for a more liberal allowance of bank holidays. By the grant of four their claims have been amply satisfied, whereas we do not think that the Hindus can complain that the practise which is followed in other provinces has been adopted here, and that they are only two holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act at Divali. The Parsis also get an additional holiday and yet, the total number has been reduced, five days of bank holidays—three of which are European, two of them but rarely observed—having been altered to sectional holidays. We hope that the ingenious committee, which found a way to effect the present reduction will persevere and presently will show us how to lop off more of these superfluous holidays, which are such a nuisance to men who have to earn their living in offices. It may be noted, however, before we leave the subject, that these changes do not affect the vacations of the Small Causes Court. These, being regulated by the Small Causes Court Act, are unchanged.

"BY-WAYS OF BOMBAY." THE first edition of Mr. S. M. Edwardes' "By-ways of Bombay" having been sold out within a month of its appearance at the booksellers', Messrs. Taraporevala and Co., arranged for the issue of a second edition which is published this week. The new issue may be fitly described as an "edition de luxe" of the first, for it is artistically produced and contains a collection of twenty original illustrations by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Head Master of the School of Art, and an addition to the letter-press in the shape of an article, on the Tilak riots, from the pen of Mr. Edwardes, which appeared in the columns of this journal in August, 1908, and is perhaps the most vivid of the collection.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s.s. "Syria" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

In response to an application by Messrs, Killick, Nixon and Co., managing agents of the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ld., the Government of Bombay have published the draft of a proposed Further Order under section 8 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), authorizing the Syndicate to introduce an amended schedule of charges for the carriage of parcels and goods, and a revised classification for goods, with maximum and minimum rates therefore, in lieu of those provided for in the Shivrajpur Tramway Order, 1909, and also to convey dogs over the Tramway, with the maximum charge for such service. Any objection or suggestion if submitted to the Acting Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, on or before the 21st day of December 1912, will be received and considered.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## VARSITY ATHLETES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The fact of Oxford University getting all the Rhodes Scholars, causes some heart-burning among a section of the Athletic public, though it should be made clear that Cambridge Athletes do not find fault. It is contended, and with much truth, that the picked Rhodes scholars always mean a decided gain to the athletic strength of the Dark Blues, and that this is unfair to the Cantabs. There is no means of altering the arrangement, so far as Rhodes scholarships are concerned, but perhaps some wealthy Cambridge man may follow the example set by one of the greatest patriots England ever had and found scholarships at Cambridge for worthy over-seas Britishers and Americans.

These thoughts are the result of contemplating the performances by several over-seas athletes at the Cambridge University Freshmen's sports this week. They have been exceptionally prominent this year and for once the Cantabs may be as well-off in regard to Colonial athletes as the Dark Blues, in spite of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford.

This is satisfactory, for quite apart from the sporting aspect, it is well understood that keen competition among home and Colonial athletes leads to the breaking down of misunderstandings and the formation of close friendships.

One of the features of the Cambridge Freshmens' sports was the good form shown by J. K. Bousefield. The Rugby boy carried off both the one and three miles, and he ought to prove of considerable service to the Cantabs. More promising form was shown by F. Gawan. Taylor (a younger brother of E. Gawan-Taylor, the Oxford crack) who won the half mile in good form.

Over-seas athletes, generally show up well in the field events which find little favour among home cracks. For instance, Y. N. Younghusband of New Zealand accounted for the hurdle race and also took third honours in the long jump. Then we saw C. O. Fairbairn and C. McCanghey of Australia shaping well as hammer thrower and shot putter respectively. South Africa was represented by A. A. Roberts, who took third honours in the 100 and 440 yards and E. M. Tampoe-Philips of Ceylon and A. L. Goodhand of the United States were other over-seas competitors at the meeting under notice.

### AT OXFORD.

Turning to the doings at the Oxford Freshmen's sports, D. M. Gaussen from Berkhampstead won the half mile in a manner which points to his being a tower of strength to the Dark Blues. The long Jumping was also good, C. D. L. Speed of Eton clearing 20ft 9 1-2 inches and F. W. H. Nicholas, the Forest School Champion, four inches less. The last named put up a good performance when beating E. B. Jones of Australia in the 100 yards, the time being 10 3-5 secs. Gaussen also scored another win in the mile, whilst J. A. Clarke of Aberdeen was another double winner. He secured the quarter mile in 52 3-5 secs and the hurdles, on a slow course, in 17 3-5 secs. An American was to the fore in the shot-putting, the event going to C. Mc Cormick from Princeton University with an effort of 38 ft. 10 in.

### SPREADING THE TRUTH.

That a few individuals brought discredit on England by slandering American athletic in connection with the Olympic Games at Stockholm was much to be deplored. It is a fact that far more notice is paid to the charges of unfairness by the few, than to the testimony of the sportsmanship of American athletes by many in a position to Judge.

One of the bitterest attacks on American athletic methods was made by a writer in the "Referee" who was not even at Stockholm. Of three other traducers of the Americans only one has had practical experience of athletics, and he gained this as a professional runner. It may further be added that he is of foreign birth.

Against all this, a large number of Journalists, and others of practical athletic knowledge, have testified to the fairness of the American athletes in all save the one fault, of trying to beat the pistol in the sprints. This was not confined to Americans, however, and was also mainly due to the lax regulations (no penalty).

Knowing the kind of things being said by certain poor sportsmen anent the running in the 800 metres race, the writer (over his own signature) sent a description of the event to a London paper, testifying to the fair way the six Americans ran in the final, when they might easily have taken advantage of Braun's poor judgment in allowing himself to be hemmed in (pocketed). J. Binks, holder of the English one-mile amateur record followed suit in a like manner. Then Dr. A. Abrahams, an old Cambridge athlete, made a public protest at a meeting in London about the unfair way American athletes were being attacked. J. E. Fowler Dixon, holder of the 50 miles amature running record, then came along and testified in the "Sportsman" that the Americans were quite fair. Other followed the example, among them being S. S. Abrahams and P. J. Baker, both Cambridge athletic Blues, whose sayings on the matter in the last number of the "Badminton Magazine" and the "Outlook" respectively ought to open the eyes of many people. It should be understood that all the men who stand up for the Americans are practical athletes and were actually at Olympic Games. Their testimony far outweighs that of the traducers, which fact should be taken to heart by American sportsmen. The unfair charges will harm England far more than America, as naturally many sportsmen in the United States will condemn Englishmen as bad loosers and unfair critics. Some of my readers may wonder at this "raking-up of old sores." It is well, however, that sportmen in America and elsewhere should clearly understand that the hard things which have been said were not the statements of people who really count, whilst the champions of American sportmanship are all men of practical athletic experience.

### THE BOXING WORLD.

It is well known that R. Aurst is a fine boxer as well as a champion sculler, His example has been followed by W. Albany, who, some thought night deprive Barry of his sculling honours. Albany has shown such promising form as a boxer that he was induced to make a public appearance on Saturday, when he met H. Croxton of West Drayton in a ten rounds contest. The sculler shaped well, and had he followed up the openings he got, the result might have been different. Croxton seemed to be a bit the fresher nearing the finish and the end came in the ninth round, when, a right swing to the point ended matters in Croxton's favour.

International fray finds great favour in Paris now-a-days as there was a rare gathering of sportsmen to see G. Rodel of South Africa and A. Evernden of London meet two noted boxers on Sunday. Rodel took six rounds to finish his task against O' Mara, whose name denotes an Irish origin. The latter was very plucky, the seconds throwing up the sponge in spite of his claims to be allowed to go on. Evernden easily confirmed his former win over H. Piet. It was early in the second round when the Britisher got in a left book which dazed Piet, and before the latter could recover, Evernden delivered another fine punch which ended matters.

### BILLIARDS.

The debut of two young players in the first and second heats of the Bunoughes-Watte tournament created considerable stir in billiard circles. At one stage of the heat between Diggle (rec. 1,000) and A. F. Peall (3,000) it looked as though the former would win easily. Young Peall has the right spirit for a big match however, and he played most pluckily towards the end, bringing off a surprising win by 304 points.

Smith of Darlington (2250) is the other beginner in big events and no less an authority than John Roberts has predicted that he will win premier prize in the tournament. His prospects in the heat now under cause of decision look small, for Inman (scratch) found his form on the second day and was practically on terms with the game half over. It is good to see the new men given a chance in the tournament and Peall's fine start is encouraging.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There has been much heart-burning in Metropolitan football circles this week, the three first Leaguers and the two second Division teams having fared badly last Saturday. A few seasons ago the Tottenham Hotspur team was right in the van, the honour of winning the F. A. Cup doing much to help the North Londoners. Everything seems to go wrong with the Spurs this season, even Notts County took a brace of points away as the result of a visit to Tottenham on Monday. Notts thus registered the first win of the season, but the "Spins" have yet to do so. Last Saturday's results were about the limit for the five Metripolitan teams were only able to score one goal among their united efforts and such a wholesale defeat has damped the enthusiasm of the club supporters.

Turning to better things the big efforts on Saturday were those by Sunderland and Aston Villa. The formers 5 goals to 1 win at Bradford ranks high indeed. Aston Villa accomplished another great win on receiving Middlesbrough, Hampton was back in the centre and with Halse to support, the visiting defenders had a bad time as shown by the score, 5 goals to 1.

### RUGBY MATTERS.

The Rugby Union officials are being criticised for parsimonious methods in regard to the South African tourists. They are the guests of the Home Union, and it is claimed that there is a disposition to economise expenses which is entirely out of place. Matters came to a climax when E. W. Mobbs publicly brought up the matter at the dinner following the match against East Midlands, other critics then followed suit, and it is now understood a new arrangement has been made which will save our guests from petty inconveinence and incidentally give them a better opinion of the union's hospitality.

The form of the Springboks against East Midlands last Saturday and against Oxford University on Wednesday pleased most of the critics. It is true that the visitors only gained narrow wins in both matches, but it must not be forgotten that the standard of English Rugby has greatly improved during the past five years. This has been pointed out before in these notes, and the Springboks are being more highly tried than in 1906. Touching on this W. A. Millar, captain of the visiting team, lately remarked that he was tired of hearing of the virtues of the 1906 team. He was satisfied that present day footer in England was a thousand per cent. better than in 1906. Millar's opinion is valuable, but had he said 50 per cent. better, he would have been nearer the mark.

Reverting to the Springbok's two last matches; keen tackling by the home side, ranked as a prominent feature of the games. The Oxford men were particularly good and it was only a miss-kick in the last three minutes which led to the visitors scoring their second try.

### IN GENERAL.

Christensen of Denmark showed fine form when beating all his rivals in the recent German Marathon race, his time for the 42 kilometres, 194 metres being 2 hours, 48 min. 55 secs.

The Hungarians are making big preparations for the Olympic games of 1916, paying particular attention to the school athletes.

G. Carpenter, the famous French boxer, has accepted an invitation to spar at Oxford next week before the Prince of Wales.

The Springboks visited Windsor and Eton on Thursday and were greatly interested in the Wall Game of football at the famous school.

Edward Ray's long driving was a feature of his exhibition match with J. Braid on the West Hove Club course last Saturday. He had rounds of 74 and 79, his total of 153 being 6 better than his rival's score.

Frank Woolton accomplished the "hat trick" on Wednesday by riding three winners and he now leads D. Maher in the winning jockey's list.

The decision to run the next Grand Prix MotorRace on a restricted fuel supply does not appear to find favour. Only 17 nominations have been sent in and there is some likelihood of the race being dropped in 1913.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

A new draft of men for the Leicestershire Regiment (2 officers and 84 men) arrived in Madras overland from Bombay this morning. The Officer Commanding the Leicesters inspected the draft.

Second Lieutenants Louther and Quagle (the two officers referred to above) leave this evening for Bellary for duty.

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

It has been decided to appoint a Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, who will have a non-commiesioned officer as his assistant. It is understood a suitable officer and a non-commissioned office will be selected at Home.

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The column under Barnard has made good progress into the Champtilon State and has been well received all along the route up to date. The health of the column has been perfect and now that the footsore have got their second skin on their brasions they are as hard as nails.

It is expected that much geographical knowledge will be an outcome of the trip and that the head waters of the Irrawaddy will be fully mapped out.

## STATION ORDERS.

By Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, Commanding Troops, Bombay.

The undermentioned troops having left Santa Cruz were struck off the strength of the Garrison accordingly from 19th November :—104th Wellesley's Rifles.—British Officers 1; Indian Officers 2; and other ranks 49.

Lieutenant J. H. W. Knight-Bruce, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., was granted ten days Station leave from the 24th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, having returned from leave, assumes command of the Station from the 26th November.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### CONFOUNDING OPINIONS IN THE CAPITAL.

### Official Optimism not shared by the Public.

### THE CONSULAR TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

### Progress of Negotiations for Peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 25.

There is nothing tangible to warrant to-day's pessimism, except the undoubted military preparations of Austria and Russia, in view of possible, not probable, contingencies. It is explained that both Austrian and Russian mobilisation is a slow process; therefore it becomes necessary to begin even precautionary preparations long before they may be required.

There is no indication of any disposition to break away from the European Concert. On the contrary, friendly conversations continue.

Some interest has been aroused by the sudden departure of the Austrian squadron from Smyrna in conjunction with the hurried sailing of an Austrian cruiser from Constantinople, though it is stated in Vienna that the vessels are coming home owing to the cost of keeping them in the Levant, which is now unnecessary.

On the other hand there has been a considerable reduction in the passenger service from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier, which is attributed in Vienna to Russian mobilisation, though the Russians explain that it is due to the laying of new rails.

With regard to yesterday's message in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, about the Kaiser's mediation, inspired Vienna papers declare that the rumours of German mediation are unfounded. Mediation is only possible when demands can be reduced by negotiation, but Austria has already defined the irreducible minimum.

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A sheaf of *dementis* has been issued in Vienna regarding the alleged mobilisation. St. Petersburg and Berlin concur in the opinion that a solution of the Austro-Servian differences will be found, in conjunction with the settlement of other questions, when the war is ended.

The suggestion that Germany should mediate between Austria and Russia is scouted.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Austrian subjects in Constantinople, belonging to four classes of reserves, have been recalled.

The Red Cross unit has been ordered to return to Vienna.

THE DANGER POINTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In spite of official optimism on the Continent the public in Austria, Russia and Germany are apprehensive of trouble, fearing that the arrival of the Servians at Durazzo will precipitate action.

The other danger point is the question of the Austrian Consuls in Macedonia. It is asserted in Vienna that the Servians are preventing the representative of the Austrian Foreign Office from reaching the Consul at Prizrend. It is even declared that the latter has been killed.

Europe is calmer to-day upon positive declarations from Berlin and St. Petersburg that Russia is in no way falling away from the European concert nor covertly egging on Servia.

STUMBLING BLOCK TO PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.

It is expected that the truce will last for forty-eight hours.

Official circles are pessimistic as to the outcome of the negotiations. The question of Adrianople is likely to be a stumbling block. The Bulgarians are prepared to waive their demand for the evacuation of Chatalja lines, but insist on the capitulation of Adrianople. The Turks are equally determined to retain the town.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The attitude of Austria towards Servia is encouraging the Turks.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople yesterday urged the Porte to conclude peace in view of the danger of complications.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The last class of Bulgarian recruits, who are mostly lads of seventeen, have been sent to the front after three weeks drill. It is reckoned that the Bulgarian losses have amounted to 100,000 which is a serious drain upon her small population.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.

There are now three English doctors working in the San Stefano cholera camp.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.

The Turks, who have surrendered since the capture of Monastir, now number 10,000. The number is increasing daily.

GREEKS OCCUPY CHIOS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Greeks have occupied Chios.

SOFIA, Nov. 26.

A sortie was made from Adrianople on Sunday, but was repulsed with loss.

RUMANIAN INTERESTS.

BUKHAREST, Nov. 26.

At a demonstration held outside Parliament, yesterday, a resolution was passed demanding that the Government defends Rumanian interests south of the Danube.

### "YOUNG TURKS" ARRESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.

LATER.

Nearly 400 young Turks, arrested here and elsewhere, have been exiled to Koniah. They include three Generals.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of Bombay Mahomedans was held in the Jumma Mosque of Bombay on Sunday, the 24th instant, under the auspices of the Zumrae Sufiya (a spiritual Association) to express sympathy with Turkish Government in their present situation as well as to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers from this war.

The Zumrae Sufiya, being a purely religious body, the proceedings began with devotional exercises.

Mr. Syed Gulam Mahomed Rifai, the Chairman called upon Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor to move the principal resolution which he did as follows:—"That this public meeting of the Bombay Mahomedans assembled in the Jumma Mosque of Bombay under the auspices of Zumrae Sufiya expresses its heartfelt and deep sympathy towards his Imperial Majesty Sultan Mahomed V the Holy Khalifa of the Moslem World in the present situation of being drawn into a causeless and unprovoked war by the Balkan States and prays to Almighty God that He in His Mercy and grace may grant victory to the Turkish arms against the enemies of Islam, that it resolves that a Fund be opened among the Moslems for the wounded soldiers and for the orphans and widows of the martyred soldiers of Islam and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Chairman of the Zumrae-Sofia to His Excellency the Turkish Consul-General of Bombay for being forwarded to Our Holy Khalifa, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan at Constantinople."

In support of the resolution Mr. Koor said that though similar resolutions were being repeatedly passed at moslems meetings, they should not be understood to be mere conventional expressions. On the contrary they bore on them the stamp of seriousness and solemnity which were apparent from the zeal and fervour with which they were adopted. The religious connections of the Indian Moslems was vitally bound up with the integrity and existence of the Ottoman Empire as His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey in his capacity as a protector of the Holy Places of Islam is their spiritual Head. He holds spiritual sovereignty over the religious instincts and sentiments of the Moslem world as its religious leader. Indian Moslems, therefore, pray for the permanence of his religious sovereignity and the integrity of the empire as the guardian of the Holy places. . . It is, therefore, indeed a matter of great surprise that even now in some quarters there is ignorance of the spiritual position of the Turkish Sovereign in the Moslem world. If any one dares to challenge the claim of the Sultan to the Khalifate he must adduce some valid grounds on which the said challenge is based. The Fountain Head of the Khalifate is centred in the Holy Prophet. On the death of the Prophet, the Khalifate devolved upon his first four successors and after them for six centuries the Ommioda and Abbaside dynasties held the office of the Khalifate. After them the mantle of the Khalifate descended upon the Sovereigns of the Ottoman Empire. During the past seven centuries the Ottoman Khalifate have upheld the Glory of Islam and shed their blood in the Holy Cause of Islam. Thus both gratitude and duty comply the Indian Moslems to show their active sympathy towards the Khalifa of Islam in this hour of trial. The numbers of killed and wounded soldiers in this war is very great and money is badly required to relieve their sufferings. Mr. Koor made a fervent appeal for Funds which was promptly responded to.

Over Rs. 1,100 were subscribed on the spot.

MEDICAL MISSION TO TURKEY.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Managing Committee of the Ziaul Islam Medical Mission to Turkey, at the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Mills, Tardeo, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 8 p.m. (Bombay time), to wish "God speed" to the Mission. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDIA AND THE RED CRESCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I venture to appeal through your columns to the women of India on behalf of our sisters in Turkey.

Though the war has only been going on for a short time, the distress in the country and particularly in the large centres is terrible. In a few weeks time how much greater will it be?

In the cities the men have been accustomed to earn their bread from day to-day as porters, carters, drivers, and in the hundred and one petty trades which exist in all large towns; to-day they are with the colours and their wives and children are starving. Winter is upon them, a winter of rain and snow and bitter wind, and they and their children sit shivering in their empty homes, having sold all their household goods for bread.

We hear that the price of bread has already risen to 5d. the pound and is still rising in Constantinople.

The Turkish Government with an army of nearly half a million of men in the field is not in a position to help them and their neighbours are in the same state as themselves. In the villages it is nearly as sad. The men and the plough animals have gone and only purdah women, children and old men are left. Will you not help, particularly you whose religion or custom keeps you behind the veil and who know how difficult life must be for these poor women who have no means of gaining a livelihood outside their own homes?

I myself am on my way out to Turkey with the English hospitals. The staff numbers 55 under the directorship of my husband, Major Doughty-Wylie, and they are going to do what they can to help the wounded. The Society which sends us out is under the patronage of his Majesty the King and the presidency of Queen Alexandra. The people in England have provided us handsomely with medical stores and are being responsible for the pay and maintenance of our doctor and staff, but we want money badly for food for the sick and wounded who come into our hands, and to buy extra bedding. Anybody who is generous enough to assist us in dealing with this terrible suffering, in feeding the wounded and the starving women and children should send their contributions to

MRS. DOUGHTY-WYLIE,
care of Rustom P. Jehangir, Esqr.,
Pedder-road, Malabar Hill, Bombay,

who has kindly undertaken to receive contributions on my behalf, and, as help is so urgently needed, to telegraph the money to me at Constantinople. It must be remembered that, even should the war be over very soon, there are thousands already wounded and alas, many thousands widowed or orphaned who are sadly in need of help.—Yours, etc.

LILY DOUGHTY-WYLIE,
(Late) Adams-Wylie Hospital, Bombay.

### MONGOLIAN TROUBLE.

HONGKONG, Nov. 26.

Owing to resentment against the Russian agreement regarding Mongolia, Chinese Merchants here are boycotting the Russo-Asiatic Bank and withdrawing Deposits.

### SPANISH DISASTER.

LONDON, Nov 26.

Fifty-two persons were killed and a hundred injured in the fire at a cinematograph show at Bilbao.

Telegrams yesterday reported that 44 women and children had been trampled to death as the result of a panic following on a false alarm of fire.

### OBITUARY.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.

The death is announced of the Countess of Flandres.

[The Countess was the widow of the late Comte de Flandre, brother of the late Leopold II., of Belgium. In the absence of male issue to Leopold their eldest son was heir-presumptive, but he died in January 1891.]

## SIR STUART SAMUEL.

### Parliamentary Position to be tested.

### PENALTY OF £46,500.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.

It is announced that on private initiative, proceedings have been begun against Sir Stuart Samuel under a statute of George III disqualifying Government contractors from sitting in Parliament. The writ was issued on the 11th of November and the statutory penalty of £500 is claimed for each of the ninety-three occasions on which he has voted since the contract with Montagu and Co.

## SENATOR RAYNER DEAD.

### Position of the Democrats in the Senate.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The death has occurred of Senator Raynor of the United States Senate. His death raises the question of the Democrat control of the Senate as there will now be a tie owing to a Republican replacing him, though the Vice-President, who is a Democrat, will have a casting vote.

## IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

### No Reason for Neglecting Precautions.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.

During the debate on the address in the Dominion House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the language of the Speech from the Throne contradicted the reassuring speeches of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Borden said that the fact that the Empire had nothing to fear from anybody was no reason to neglect precautions.

[The Duke of Connaught, in the Speech from the Throne, said that the Conference between the Canadian Ministers and the Imperial Ministers in London, had disclosed conditions which rendered it imperative to strengthen the Naval forces of the Empire without delay.

His advisers were of opinion that Canada, at this juncture, could afford reasonable and necessary aid, and a Bill would be introduced into the Canadian Parliament accordingly.]

## DUTCH EAST INDIES.

### Defence of the Educational Policy.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.

In the Debate in the Second Chamber of the States-General on the East Indies estimates, the Minister for the Colonies said the Government intended to abolish all exceptional, superfluous and useless regulations relating not only to Chinese but to all other classes of the population.

The Government's educational policy had in no wise fostered Mahomedan excitement, which had been caused by the misrepresentations of the Colonial press.

The Government was not according privileges to Christian education but pursued the principle of absolute equality, though in primitive districts which had not yet been Mahomedanised missionary schools were preferable as they checked the progress of Islam.

The Government was doing its utmost to encourage public education.

## IRISH REPUBLICANISM.

### Viceroy Mobbed at a Concert in Dublin.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At a concert in Dublin a number of men mobbed the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and gave cheers for an Irish republic. They were removed by the police.

## THE RHODESIA POLICE.

### London Chief Constable to Command.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Colonel Alfred Edwards, Chief Constable, Metropolitan Police, has been appointed to the command of the Police Volunteer Forces in Rhodesia.

## FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

### Loss of Life in the States and France.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Twenty-three people were killed and a hundred injured in an explosion in the starch house of a flour mill at Waukegan (Illinois).

Twenty-four people were killed in a gas explosion in a colliery at Alais (France).

## THE NEW DELHI.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Replying to Mr. King in the House of Commons, Mr. Harold Baker said he was not aware of any proposal to erect buildings in New Delhi in the style of the Italian renaissance. He could not give an assurance that no decision would be taken in the matter till the House had had an opportunity of considering the Government of India's full proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

Captain Swinton has arrived in Delhi from England and is now engaged in connection with the plans for the permanent Capital. His colleagues are expected here in the middle of December.

## VICEROY'S TOUR.

### New People's Park in Bikaner State.

### OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 26.

This morning their Excellencies were shown round the Ganga Kutchery or public offices of the Mahkma Khas Secretariat. The Viceroy declared the Public Park open in the evening. A magnificent display of fireworks commenced from the walls of the Fort at night. The Fort and all public and private buildings were illuminated.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech when opening the Bikaner People's Park:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel sure that the little bit of history which your Highness has just given us must have stirred the feelings of many here, but those who have dipped into the annals of Rajasthan must know well that their pages teem with similar tales of chivalry and daring; and that, should ever occasion arise, the same old spirit that combines so many qualities, of loyalty to friends and reckless courage in the presence of foes, of hot resentment, of injury, and perhaps a tinge of not unnatural pride, will spring once more into a bright and vigorous flame.

The idea of commemorating the historical associations of the district of Pureyat by a monument in your capital is one in which your Highness must have the sympathy of all who know the value of old traditions and the important influence they bring to bear upon the formation of character. I was very pleased when I was asked by your Highness to open this park, and my pleasure was enhanced at learning the history of its inception. I congratulate your Highness on the happy idea of utilising its features as a lasting memorial of those who in their various walks in life have contributed to the honourable record of Bikaner or done loyal service for the state.

I understand that this is to be a People's Park, and the fact that the people themselves have subscribed almost the whole of the requisite funds shows how greatly the idea has appealed to them. Nothing but advantage can accrue to them from the creation of such a park, thanks to the initiative co-operation of your Highness.

I will now, with your Highness' permission declare this park open in the hope that in the dim and distant future when young men, your sons and descendants, walk on its green turf, enjoy its cool shade and look upon the various memorials with which they are surrounded, they will tell one another how this beautiful park, was made during the rule of the Maharaja Ganga Singh, remind one another that its very existence is a memorial of one of the wisest and best of Bikaner's rulers, and each in his own way try to emulate his example of devotion to duty and to his country's interest.

## ARMENIAN EDUCATION.

### Application in Regard to a Madras Bequest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Bakewell, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Odgers, on behalf of the Wardens of the Armenian Church in Madras applied for an order allowing them to remit interest accruing from the fund of Rs. 30,000 to Calcutta in the following circumstances:—

This fund was left about a century ago by Mrs. Coromseeme Eleazar Leembruggen, a member of an influential Armenian family in Madras trading in the East to be devoted to the education of Armenian boys in Madras. Under the scheme for a large number of years a school had been in existence, but it had ceased to exist recently owing to the fact that there were only twenty Armenians in Madras, among whom there were only three boys to be educated. The present application sought the permission of the Court to send these boys to the Armenian College at Calcutta, and educate them with the interest from the fund.

The application was supported by an affidavit sworn by Mr. Sam, senior member of the Madras Armenian community, and he stated therein that the members had by a unanimous resolution desire the present course.

The Advocate General, as successor to the plaintiff in the suit relating to the Fund about 40 years ago, opposed the application as being against the declared wish of the original testatrix, which was to the effect that the fund should be accumulated and not diverted as proposed.

Mr. Odgers pointed out that the fund was not going to be diverted, but that only the interest was to be applied for the education of Madras Armenian boys in the Calcutta Armenian College.

His Lordship passed orders as prayed for.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. Dhanesh Prasad, M. A., principal of the Kayastha Patshala, died suddenly between Monday evening or Tuesday morning under strange circumstances. The deceased attended to his college duties up to 4 p.m. on Monday and appeared in good health. He was last seen alive at 6 p.m. yesterday. He was missed at 7 p.m. and a search was made early this morning, when deceased was found dead in a sitting posture on the floor of the office.

The body has been sent for post mortem examination.

## THE U. P. COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Babu Motichand has been elected as the Agra Landholder representative on the local Council. The elections are now practically complete, only the result of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce election remaining to be known.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

## THE WARRIOR CASTE.

### Sir James Meston Speaks to the Kshatriyas.

### ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces received an address of welcome from the Kshatriya Upkarni Mahasabha, yesterday, at Government House, and in the course of his reply expressed his admiration of the history and conditions of the Kshatriyas. He exhorted them to adapt themselves to the change from turbulence and excitement to the sober monotony of peace. With regard to the decline which has befallen many of the Kshatriyas, he thought that the picture was unduly pessimistic.

His Honour continued:—"What the remedies are you know as well as I do, and they mostly lie in your own hands. Government will do all that it possibly can to help your community, but there is much that it cannot do. You know, for example, how ready it is to help encumbered estates by taking them under the Court of Wards, or in other ways providing for their management and for the liquidation of their debts. But this method of intervention is, to my mind, capable of being seriously overdone. I can see no virtue in trying to save estates which are in the hands of hereditary incompetents, or in arresting the salutary process by which capable proprietors will inevitably in the long run oust those who are hopelessly incapable.

"Again, in the matter of education, Government will provide schools, and will aid the schools which you provide yourselves, but it cannot force the Thakur boys to attend them."

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

### Baptist Minister Charged by a Land Agent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Giles this morning, appearing on behalf of Mr. Rowland Coy, filed a complaint before the District Magistrate against the Rev. R. H. Madden of the English Baptist Church, for defamation.

The complaint stated that in the year 1911 accused agreed to act jointly with petitioner as a broker for the sale to Government of certain landed property of the Hanthawaddy Land Company, and also of certain lands in Rangoon. In or about the month of August 1911, accused falsely and maliciously stated to Mr. A. C. Beale Sale of the Hanthawaddy Land Company that the land was practically certain to go through, but that the Government would have nothing to do with it if petitioner were connected with the transaction; that petitioner's name stank in the nostrils of the Government, that he had been the ruin of hundreds whom he had induced to take shares in his bogus companies, and that he was the most cursed man in Rangoon.

At Rangoon, it was alleged, in or about September 1911 accused falsely and maliciously repeated the said statements to Messrs. Shaw and Ripley of the Hanthawaddy Land Company. The statements were made and published by the accused with the intention of harming, and with the knowledge that they would hurt the reputation of the petitioner, who prayed for a warrant of arrest on the accused under the provisions of section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

His Worship granted a summons against the defendant, returnable by December 14.

## BANGALORE FREEMASONS.

### Master and Office-Bearers for the Second Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov 26.

At Lodge "Southern Brotherhood" in Freemason's Hall last night Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, was installed Master of the Lodge for the second year, and he appointed his principal office-bearers as follows:—Messrs. A. S. Andrews, Senior Warden; G. H. Krumbiegel, Junior Warden; Norman Rudolf, Senior Deacon; E. P. Metcalfe, Junior Deacon; A. Watson, Treasurer; W. Eden, Secretary; P. A. Barton, Director of Ceremonies; W. G. Paddock, Chaplain.

At the banquet the toast of the non-masonic guests were responded to by Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., who made a notably humorous speech.

## "LEADER" IN TROUBLE.

### Alleged Disparagement of a Prize Oven.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. High, the inventor of the *chula* (oven), which won the prize offered at the United Provinces Exhibition, is suing the printer, publisher and proprietor of the *Leader* newspaper of Allahabad, for five thousand rupees' damages, for publishing a letter alleged to be in disparagement of the *chula* and describing it as useless.

The defendants plead justification and good faith, and that the letter was not defamatory; and they repudiate the claim.

The Subordinate Judge of Allahabad has framed issues and fixed the 20th January for the hearing.

The Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade despatched six of their members—Messrs. V. B. Gorakshaker, K. M. Bodas, P. R. Paduckar, J. M. Jagaker, J. M. Dandekar and Dr. Ghi, L. M. and S.—in charge of Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, the honorary secretary of the Division to render "First Aid" to the large influx of pilgrims at Pandharpur during the "Kartiki Ekadashi" fair. These members were actually at work for three days, and during this short period they rendered "First Aid" in 33 cases of which 3 men were removed to hospital. On behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association two lectures on plague and malaria illustrated by magic lantern slides were organised at Pandharpur. Dr. Gube, Assistant Surgeon the Mamlatdar, the President and other members of the Municipal took a keen interest and have suggested that during both the "Ashadi" and "Kartiki" fairs such lectures ought to be organised in large numbers to educate the people in sanitation.

## TANJORE CONFERENCE.

### Gloomy Views on the Subject of Emigration.

### DECENTRALIZATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

At the final sitting of the Tanjore District Conference a number of resolutions were put from the chair and formally adopted. They included resolutions of condolence for the demise of Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. R. Raghunath Rao, and Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, and congratulations to the Hon. Mr. P. Sivaswamy Iyer and Lord Pentland. Other resolutions referred to the re-distribution of civil jurisdiction, the publication of the proceedings of Legislative Councils, indigenous industries, thanks to Mr. Gokhale for his recent self-sacrificing visit to South Africa, the Revenue Settlement, and emigration, in the last of which the Conference urged Government to frame rules under the Indian Emigration Act 17 of 1908, providing that the intending emigrant should be required to produce before a Protector or registering officer a certificate from the village magistrate to the effect that at the time of emigration there was no existing labour contract to which he was a party. Other resolutions referred to land revenue, temple committees, village panchayets, District and Local Boards, municipal administration, and divisional officers on Councils.

The Chairman referring in his concluding remarks to emigration, said that the subject was a grave economic problem affecting the whole country. Shortage of labour produced by emigration handicaped them in their agricultural and industrial operations. When he had travelled as a member of Factory Commission this shortage of labour had appealed to him in every factory that he visited, the deficiency ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. They had heard appeals and exhortations addressed to them for reviving their drooping industries, to start mills, to establish manufactures. But supposing they possessed the resources and genius for organisation, and the energy and enterprise for it, had they sufficient labour in the country to work their mills and factories? Their duty was to show that coolies were enticed away under false pretences and placed beyond reach of help or rescue. Women were kidnapped and used as prostitutes. The whole question of emigration wore an ugly aspect, and men and women said to be recruited for emigration required protection, be it against themselves.

Regarding local self-government, the Decentralisation Commission, composed mostly of officials, would give them far more than what they dared to ask in the matter of financial freedom or in the range of administrative responsibility. The steps that were now being taken were small beginnings towards great ends. It was no longer a secret that yet larger schemes would soon be sanctioned for the improvement of village sanitation.

## MADRAS CIVIL JUDICIARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., who is now on special duty in connection with the revision of civil judicial jurisdiction throughout the Presidency, will visit Bengal, the United Provinces and Bombay, to study the judiciary in those provinces before submitting his proposals to the Local Government on the completion of his special duty early in 1913.

## THEFT OF CARTRIDGES.

### Railway Parcel Stolen from Station Premises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Bengal Police are inquiring into the theft of a railway parcel containing 500 rifle cartridges, which had been consigned to Mrs. A. Keogh of Mawla in Murshidabad district by Messrs. Manton and Co.

The parcel reached Beldanga station, on the Murshidabad section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and was stored in the station master's room, where it was missed on the 19th instant. The local police discovered the packet lying broken a few miles from the station. Thirty-eight cartridges were missing.

## CALCUTTA ART GALLERY.

### Committee for Arrangement of Pictures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

A committee has been appointed at the instance of his Excellency the Governor, to assist the Principal of the Calcutta School of Art to arrange the picture-galleries attached to the Calcutta Museum. It comprises Mr. Justice Holmwood as President, and eight members.

A similar committee was formed several years ago, but, as it has not been consulted recently, it has been practically regarded as dead.

## POONA HOMING SOCIETY.

### Third Young Bird Race Won by Staff Sergt. Bennett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

The Poona and Kirkee Homing Society flew their third young bird race from Pekni, a distance of 140 miles, on November 24. The birds were liberated by the club conveyor, Havildar Govind, at 8 a.m. On the same day the first bird to arrive was Staff Sergt. E. Bennett's, which came in at 11-21a. m. This works out at about 40 miles an hour, which is very good time, considering the thick fog experienced in and around Poona yesterday, which only lifted a little after 10 a.m. The race resulted as follows:—

| | Velocity. |
|---|---|
| 1 Staff Sergt E Bennett ... | 1,185 yds per minute |
| 2 Mr Sullivan (wins pool) ... | 1,182 " " " |
| 3 Mr Collins ... ... | 1,179 " " " |
| 4 Mr Brown... ... | 1,176 " " " |
| 5 Gunner Sims ... ... | 1,176 " " " |
| 6 Gunner Hannington ... | 1,166 " " " |
| 7 Mrs Bennett ... ... | 1,166 " " " |
| 8 Sub-Condr States ... | 1,144 " " " |

## THE AGRA TRAGEDY.

### Both Accused Charged with Another Murder.

### FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

The *Pioneer's* Agra correspondent wires:—The enquiry in the murder case is still proceeding.

It is alleged that, in addition to the murder of Mrs. Clark, Lieutenant Clark and Mrs. Fulham are responsible for the death of Mr. Fulham, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts, which took place in October 1911.

## JUMA PRAYERS.

### Leave in Bengal Government Offices and Courts.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Government of Bengal has communicated orders to all their Commissioners of Divisions, directing that permission should be given on Fridays to Mussalman employers of Government to say their *juma* prayers.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held at Simla on the 18th of September last, the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi made an interpellation on the subject of Moslem holidays. The Government of India was from the outset very sympathetic and had intimated their desire that the hon. member should move the Local Government as well.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Government has now been the first to grant the desired leave.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell, Commissioner of Decca, whilst transmitting the orders of the Bengal Government added in his circular to his subordinate officials that the same facilities should be afforded to Mussalman pleaders, muktiars and litigants.

## ALLEGED JEWEL SWINDLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The police are on the look out for a European named F. S. Simpson who, describing himself as a member of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Co. and a resident of Barrackpur, is reported to have swindled Messrs. Arlington and Co., jewellers, of two goldrings set with precious stones, valued at Rs. 500 each. The man, who has not since been seen, is said to be well educated, well dressed, and of good appearance.

## PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Lala Lajpat Rai has withdrawn from the eastern and joined the central group of municipalities for election to the Punjab Legislative Council.

An attempt has been made to confine the candidature to one candidate only, but so far without success.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Sanction has been accorded to a survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway administration for a line of railway on the metre-gauge from Gauhati station to Borpani, at the foot of the plateau on which Shillong stands, a distance of about 70 miles. This survey will be known as the Gauhati-Borpani Railway Survey.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

A order of the Provisional President dated Peking, Oct. 29, says:—

Some time ago, a letter was addressed to Sangkunnolpu, President of the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, by the Dalai Lama, stating that he had devoted his whole energy to trying to improve Tibetan affairs, but subsequently, owing to the loss of his rank and title, he has gone to live at Tsoshing temporarily; that, as revolution broke out in Szechuan during last winter, and peace is not yet established in Tibet, he would desire to maintain the religion of Buddhism, and request that proper representation should be made on his behalf, etc.

Now that the Republic is established. Five Families are in One Household. Since the ex-Dalai Lama gives his true-hearted allegiance to us former misunderstandings should, of course, be obliterated. We hereby restore and confer upon him the title of "the Faithful apostle of Truth, the All-Good Happy Buddha of West Heaven." (West Heaven is supposed to be the Paradise for the Buddhists,) In order to maintain the religion of Buddhism, to render assistance to the Republic, and to extend the enjoyment of our peace.

Mr. A. Tiruvenkatasami Mudelliar, B.A., Consulting Geologist, Madras, has been appointed Geological Adviser to the Nathsing Petroleum Company, Burma, and is leaving Madras for Rangoon.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces arrived at Nagpur with Mr. Walker, Commissioner of Nagpur, on the night of the 24th November, after his tour through Berar and Wardha. The Chief Commissioner's replies to the several addresses presented were sympathetic and satisfying. In Wardha he opened the Edward Memorial Hospital and laid the foundation-stone of the Walker-Hostel for Mahratta students. The hostel is named after Mr. Walker who was a popular commissioner for many years. The evening parties given in Wardha to the Chief Commissioner by Seth Narsingdas and Seth Jamnalal, both cotton merchants, were most successful functions.

## FESTINA LENTE.

### One View of Progress.

The fierce and dangerous tension at present prevailing in America, between White and Black, of which the "proxima causa" is the Johnson case, proves for the hundredth time, were any proof necessary, that the predominant emotionalism of one generation prepares the ruin of the next. It illustrates the magic of popular phrases, sentimental catch words, and the risks of being carried away by the sweeping generalizations of a too-generous social philosophy.

The anti-slavery movement received its most powerful impulse, as was fitting, from the pen of a woman novelist. A group of well-meaning politicians and philanthropists threw themselves heart and soul into the No Slavery crusade. We may concede that most of the prominent leaders, Zachary, Macaulay, Wilberforce, possibly even Gladstone, were sincere, but the whole movement upon such occasions of emotional eruption on a large scale is almost sure to be strongly infused with a smug canting self-righteousness. The English people had for several centuries been free, they were, therefore, incapable of seeing why all the world should not be in the like happy case. It is one of the defects of the best English character, that it almost immodestly regards itself as a pattern for mankind. No respectable nation should or tolerate what England does not do or tolerate. Slavery in the abstract, as the direct opposite of the national sentiment expressed in the popular song, "Britons never, never, never shall be slaves," was utterly abhorrent to the mass of the English people. Their horizon was extremely limited then, as in questions of cosmopolitan morality it still is; no sooner was popular sentiment kindled by 'Uncle Tom's Cabin," than a menacing cry rose from England, "Down with Slavery." The wave of emotion swept America, then probably the only Anglo-Saxon country which countenanced slavery as an institution. The fiat went forth that slavery must cease. Naturally those best acquainted with its uses, and the admirable part it played and always has played in certain forms of social organization; those, too, who had large vested interests at stake, all the Southern planting States, stubbornly resisted this invasion of what they regarded as their constitutional rights. America abolished slavery at an enormous cost of blood and treasure. Sentimentalists all the world over thought the outlay well justified. It was generally believed that a malignant canker had been cut out of the very roots of the American Commonwealth. So much for sentimentalism, prophetic emotionalism and an over ready submission to the seductive allurement of catchy phrases, and broad principles. What actually happened was that, so far from removing a dangerous national malady, the great Civil War, by setting all slaves free, grafted upon the vitals of the American constitution precisely the kind of cancer she had hoped to excise. Whatever may have been the evils of slavery in the Southern States, those evils were comparatively restricted and personal; they could never have amounted to a national peril. The enfranchisement of the negro population, in the very heart of a white nation, created a peril, the full contents and ultimate results of which cannot yet be forecast.

If any number of competent Americans were asked to-day, and if they were perfectly honest, they would probably say that the abolition of slavery in the Southern States had caused far more, and more serious, evils than it had removed. It would, however, be urged that those evils are of a different kind, and that the answer ought not to be given upon a merely quantitative calculation. The evils ascribed to the maintenance of a system of slavery are almost wholly moral, or religious; no balance could be struck between them and such practical, temporal evils as have arisen out of negro enfranchisement. That is true, or true in large measure. But it invites enquiry into the reality of those religious and moral evils which loomed so black and large in the mental vision of the Abolitionists. The spirit of the French Revolution permeated the ethical as well as the political atmosphere; people had gone mad over phrases—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity epitomized the impulse and direction of the insurgent wave of Man oppressed revolting against Man the oppressor. In any community accepting, even conditionally and under large qualifications, so absurd a travesty of the truth, there was clearly no room for slavery. Religion lent a hand. As, according to French Revolutionaries, all men were politically "equal", so before God all men alike had souls to be saved, and thus, regarded spiritually, were equal before the highest tribunal. The religious argument against slavery, which probably carried as much if not more, weight than any other, wins the guiding spirits of the Abolitionist party, hardly needs serious discussion. Slavery is a temporal condition, affecting the bodies, not the souls of the enslaved. For all purposes of religious salvation, the Negro slave in Virginia was as well off as thousands of aboriginal savages in other parts of the world; nor is it easy to see why the salvation of his immortal soul should be worse imperilled by the misfortune of being a slave, than that of the most pious Gospeller, by catching small-pox or the plague. Critically examined in a calmer mood than was possible at the close of the 18th century, it might well be doubted whether, at certain stages of communal evolution, in certain circumstances, and properly conditioned and controlled, Slavery as an institution deserves the abhorrence which it has long been the fashion to regard it. Whatever really demoralizing effects it may have are probably chiefly subjective, and more apparent in the character of slave owners, than objective and real'able in the actual life conditions of the slaves. Exceptional instances of brutality may be neglected; in a healthy community public sentiment would set so strongly against those guilty of such excesses, that they ought, like other social abuses, not carried the length of bringing the offenders within reach of the criminal law, to be controllable by general opinion. And taking the conditions of Negro slave life on the old plantations in some, the average happiness of the slave ought to be at least as high as that of so many thousands of our own poorest classes, whose lives and energies are sweated and wasted out of them, under the grinding pressure of commercial competition. The overworked English needlewoman or shop girl of our great cities might well envy the comparative easiness and comfort of the old Negro slaves with kind masters and mistresses. Treated from the historical, social, economic, even religious points of view, slavery in certain parts of the world, and under certain conditions, admits of more than a mere paradoxical defence. Indeed, were the question left to be determined by argument, Reason with an eye chiefly to social and economic considerations being the judge, we should probably see slavery re-established in many parts of of the world, whence Anglo-Saxon races have been mainly instrumental in hounding it. But it is a truism, that questions of this kind do not get answered according to the merits of the arguments pro and con. No better illustration of that can be found than the manner in which witchcraft fell from the high state of a deadly crime to an old wife's superstition. It was certainly not owing to the superiority of Wagstaff's reasoning over that of nearly the entire learning and authority of the times which destroyed the belief in witchcraft. The most eminent Divines, scholars, judges were all arrayed against him; he had no supporter of repute; yet when it had been proved, or ought to have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the Court, to which these voluminous arguments were addressed, the Court of Public Opinion, that witchcraft was an awful reality and deserved, as it had till then received, the sternest treatment at the hands of the penal law, the actual result was that Courts ceased to punish, and people to believe in it. The climate of thought had changed; and much that had grown and thriven in the one, could no longer live in the other, climate. In all probability, confining the practical question to the great White Powers, the same would be found to have occurred in regard to Negro slavery. No one seriously believes, however firmly he may be convinced that it is under restrictions desirable, that it would now be possible to re-establish the institution of Slavery in England or America. But owing to the vehemence of feeling which carried the Abolition movement to its final triumphs, feeling which really had little or nothing to do with reason, much was done in haste of which subsequent generations have good reason to complain and repent at leisure.

The point aimed at is to bring into clear relief by reference to one great reform what is only too common in all reform movements in the hands of enthusiasts. Before sweeping away the old order, or at any rate so breaching its embankments that it must swiftly be overflowed by a tide, the final course and direction of which seems usually left to Providence by precisely those doctrinaire dogmatists who have no belief in Providence, it is well to count the cost, to keep in proper abeyance sudden uprushes of ill-defined sympathy, above all to be sure that upon a reasoned estimate the evil is really so enormous as it seems, and the good to be substituted for it as permanent and complete as in the fine haze of exaltation it distantly offers itself. It may or may not have been right in the existing conditions to abolish slavery; that is one thing. It is quite another to plant the entire enfranchised Negro population in the heart of a white Commonwealth with equal rights of citizenship. That colossal blunder can only be attributed to the veils of mawkish sentiment which hung so thickly over the eyes of the amiable fanatic, who not only resented the cruelties incidental to a slave system but could see no fundamental distinction between the slave and his former master. The instance chosen must be assigned for its most glaring defects to a quasi-religious emotion, although that emotion was as strongly, or almost as strongly felt and represented in a purely philosophical sociology of which the watchwords were not primarily religious at all, rather anti-religious, and the final arbiter that rather fallible judge, Reason. We see about us recurring examples of similar enterprises taken in hand by men who claim to be essentially practical men of high powers, administrative position and boundless energy. And the moral to be drawn, a moral specially valuable for all thus shoving at the great Wheel of Progress, is surely "Festina lente."

The most dangerous innovators are doubtless those who, thoroughly self-satisfied, strong-willed, hot-headed, are placed for a time in control of the affairs of a community or nation, and desire beyond all else to leave something like a permanent impress on the sands of time, neatly labelled with their own name. Obsessed by a few simple definite ideas, the full content of which in all relations they have probably had neither the time nor the inclination, nor even the depth of mind, to exhaust, they are mainly bent on carrying them through in the small fraction of time at their disposal, at witnessing their "accomplishment" and due appropriation to the credit of their own names. Such men are so busy about making progress that no one stops to ask the fundamental question "Whither?" It is now impossible to discuss public men or measures in any company for two minutes without finding the test of "progress" applied; are they on the side of "progress"? "progress"? Have their public activities contributed to the sacred cause of progress? Should anyone ask what is understood for the purposes of such arguments by "progress," he will probably be met with looks of cold disdain and some such remark that no one desires to raise a philosophical enquiry into what is meant by a word of which the meaning is self-evident. But is it? Many may demur, many that is to say who wish to get the immediate present into proper focus, and align it as truly as possible with the past and the near future. On the glib tongues of most of those who are actively concerned either practically or theoretically in the administration of affairs, the word seems to have some hidden magic; it covers all sins. It has become virtually synonymous with movement; so much so indeed that no opinion is more commonly expressed even in the best informed circles, than that in these days we cannot stand still. It may be true, it often looks as though it were. But is such a condition to be assumed? If we are really in such a state of unstable equilibrium that any and every impulse, however slight and unworthy, sends us leaping wildly into the dark, be it bog or abyss, or happy valley, no one cares to enquire, surely this is rather a confession of weakness than a proof of strength. Movement is not necessarily progress, nor are those restless busybodies who have no ideal of usefulness except that of doing something, whether that something needs to be done or not, are far more likely in their haste to find that they have hindered rather than helped true progress. For surely it ought to be plain that without a definite goal, there can be no rational progress. It is really idle to talk of progress at all unless those who do so have some clearly reasoned philosophy of the life and destiny of man and his social setting, or at least some profound religious conviction which is stronger still. But at the present day those who talk most of "progress" and are most enthusiastic in its service neither have nor care to have any such definite philosophies or religious beliefs. Each has his own idea of some isolated social reform or panacea which he is as impetuous in advertising and seeking to get tried, as any patentee of the latest quack heal-all. Scientific sociology talks pedantically of its telic and genetic sides, and inclines either for or against individual effort by way of State control, to accelerate the slow moving growth and development of humanity. The more democratic,—because in such conditions a cheap and shallow education is most widely diffused at the expense of anything like real thought, or character formation,—a nation becomes, the readier and the rasher its accredited leaders are to hurry progress over the ruins of every ancient and venerable institution. Such nations are no longer governed by laws, but by hasty edicts framed from day to day, almost from hour to hour, to meet this or that supposed ailment in the body politic. And what is done one day is not infrequently undone, at much expense of time and money, the next. But it is all in the sacred cause of progress; and that implies such haste, that little time indeed is left for thought. Thinkers are mere visionaries; while they weigh carefully the pros and cons of every contemplated reform, the short terms of office of those who long to see them tried are passing away.

A hundred examples of the feverish restlessness of the practical man, in the domain of Sociology, lie about us. His highest ideals are usually ideals of detail. Seeing along a narrow and direct line of vision, he aims at immediate realization, commonly by way of experiment. Innumerable subtle factors, requiring to be exhausted and moulded into the general scheme, escape his concentrated vision. Perspective and proportion are lost. His personal idiosyncracy may, indeed, foreshadow, shoot ahead, of the true march of progress, but its very individual dogmatism, almost arrogant confidence, holds the possibility, to say no more, of prematureness, and failure. The entire mass, can hardly move along they strait path of individual ambitions; the ground covered at a bound by the latter must be laboriously traversed, and not per saltum before the social organism can safely reach the landing place. A too-rapid consummation often means no consummation at all, but a miscarriage, and a collapse. Such considerations may appear too trite to be worth pausing upon. But are they? A survey of much that has been done by "reformers" of the class depicted, during the last three-quarters of a century, must surely re-inforce the weight of the moral. Unless things can be seen whole in a deeply thought out and rationalized synthesis, sporadic activities directed at accelerating the progress of Social evolution, whether in the sphere of politics, or phiylanthropy (and the two in this connection intersect), are as likely to do more actual harm than good, in spite of springing out of the best intentions, allied with great abilities. All truly useful progress depends upon a definite understanding of the way, and a clear vision of the goal; the country to be reached, and a carefully worked-out chart of the course. The result should be solid and permanent construction; not houses of cards as temporary shelters, only to tumble down at the next rough blast. A great amount of destruction, too, is involved in all this slow, irresistible forward movement; those who would help it by personal push, need have a care that before they pull down they are sure to build up on the ruins. A more beautiful, more abiding edifice.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MAIDANIA.

During the past fortnight Messrs. Stevenson and Gray, the world's champion billiard players, who are now engaged on a tour of the world, have been giving exhibitions of their skill at various local clubs. Mr. Stevenson has been seen in Bombay before, but it is the first visit of Mr. Gray, the young Australian player, whose discovery created such a furore in the billiard world a few years ago.

On Friday and Saturday next they are booked to appear in Maidania. The spacious skating rink will be transformed for the occasion and raised seats will be erected capable of accommodating 500 people.

Reserved seats can be obtained at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 each, other seating accommodation being priced at the low charge of Re. 2. The plan is at Messrs. Soondi and Co., Ltd. and during the evening at the office, "Maidania."

As various clubs have approached the management with the idea of obtaining special reserved accommodation for their members, special arrangements are being made for this, and seats so booked by clubs will be sold at a reduction of 10 per cent.

## THE SALT GABELLE.

### Report by two Notable Experts.

### SUFFICIENT TO MEET LOANS.

Probably there are no two foreign authorities more competent to write about China than Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese representative in the Sextuple Bank Group, and Mr. Midzuno, the accomplished Councillor of Embassy of the Japanese Legation in Peking. For many years Mr. Odagiri was Consul-General in Shanghai, and he has made an intimate study of conditions in China. He is a fine Chinese scholar and may be regarded as perhaps the greatest living authority in Japan on Chinese internal affairs. Mr. Midzuno has been for many years associated with China, and his book, published when he was Counsul in Hankow, on the Trade Conditions of the Yangtze Valley, is regarded as the Japanese text-book on the subject of which it treats.

For some time past it has been known that these two gentlemen have been investigating the administration of the Salt Gabelle in China. Their researches have been embodied in a carefully prepared report, which was in the first instance prepared for the use of the six Banks in their negotiations for a large loan to be secured upon the revenue of the Salt Gabelle. This report was ready in July. Its object was to show the value of the unhypothecated balance of the salt revenue, even in its present condition.

On July 9th the Ministry of Finance officially notified the Sextuple Banks that inasmuch as they were unable to come to terms, and need were pressing, the Government was compelled to enter into negotiations with a bank outside the Group. A preliminary contract with a bank outside the Group was signed on the 13th July. Similar notification to that of July 9th was again communicated to the Six Banks on August 5th, and negotiations were entered into for the final contract with Messrs. C. Birch Crisp and Co., which ended so happily in the satisfactory agreement signed in London on August 30th.

The security for the loan thus entered into of £10,0000,000 sterling was, according to Article IV, in the first instance, a first charge upon the unhypothecated balance of the salt revenue, the contract stating that "should this revenue at any time be insufficient, the Chinese Government will from other sources supply the amount required." On the 27th and 28th September half the loan, amounting to £5,000,000 sterling, was offered to the public. It had previously been fully underwritten by firms of the highest repute in the City of London. Naturally this transaction taking place outside of their monopoly became the subject of immediate attack from the Six Banks, one of whom is the Yokohama Specie Bank, of which Mr. Odagiri is the representative. And what was the ground of the attack? That the security was insufficient. Yet in the elaborate report drawn up by Mr. Odagiri and Mr. Midzuno the security of the Salt Gabelle available for a foreign loan is shown to be sufficient for a loan of £26,000,000 sterling, even assuming that the whole burden of the Boxer Indemnity is to be borne by the Salt Revenue, although this security is only the third of the collateral revenues upon which the Boxer Indemnity is secured.

In the report to which we refer, Messrs. Odagiri and Midzuno demonstrate, Section I, that the revenue of the Salt Gabelle is Tael's 47,575,486; that the expenditure for administration is Tales 7,500,897, leaving a net income of Taels 40,074,589. In section II, they show that the revenue of the Salt Gabelle mortgaged for foreign loans is Taels 27,840,000 including Tls. 1,00,000 allowed for small provincial loans, whose existance is uncertain. Section VI we reproduce in full:—

VI MARGIN OF SALT REVENUE LEFT FOR FURTHER SECURITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Revenue, Salt Gabelle ..... | Tls. 37,575,486 |
| Expenditure, Salt Gabelle..... | Tls. 7,500,897 |
| Net income (Budget for 1912) ..... | Tls. 40,074,589 |
| Sum secured for loan and bonus..... | Tls. 27,840,000 |
| Remainder ..... | Tls. 12,234,589 |

This amount of twelve million taels is what China can offer as security for payment of principal and interest of any loan that she may contract in future.

"As the Boxer indemnity is secured not only on the Salt Gabelle, but also on the revenues of Maritime and Native Customs. Tls. 20,000,000 of salt revenue set aside therefore may be very much more than enough to cover the said obligation. And the same may be said about other loans.

"Margin of salt revenue available will be, therefore, more than the aforesaid Tls. 12,234,583.

"What the maximum figure of China's further loan that can be secured on this margin of Salt Gabelle income will be then, is still an open question; that must be answered by taking into full consideration the political and financial condition of China and the terms of redemption and prevailing rate of interest and other factors.

"But in event of order being effectively established, China could bear any further loan or loans aggregating 15 times the aforesaid. Tls. 12,234,589, with Salt Gabelle revenue as security, even without its being reorganised." (15 times Tls. 12,234,519 is Tls. 182,51830' equal to £26,000,000).

The conclusion, therefore come to by these experts, one of whom is a leading member of the Sextuple Group, is that the unhypotecated balance of the Salt Gabelle, even without its being reorganised, is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the service of a loan of £26,000,000 sterling. How then can it be insufficient to meet the requirements of a loan of £10,0000,000 sterling? Mr. Odagiri, himself finds the answer Mr. Odagiri the salt expert finds that the security is sufficient for a loan of £26,0000,000! Mr. Odagiri, the representative of the Sextuple Group, finds that the security is insufficient for a loan of £10,000,000! !—"Peking Daily News."

## THE OPIUM HABIT.

### Chinese Mandate against Growing and Smoking.

The following order of the Provisional President dated Peking, Oct. 20th has been issued:—

The ill-effect of opium is horrible in the extreme It deteriorates one's health and will, injures one's livelihood and life, consumes one's wealth and property, in fact, works evils too numerous to mention. And at places where opium is cultivated, it is still easier to smoke or eat it, until old and young male and female, all contract this habit. They have replaced good crops with the baneful plant, regarding the poisonous thing as excellent medicine. Gradually, there have been less grains produced and more idle persons wandering about; and when of a sudden there should chance to be a famine, the countryside is full of the starved. Thus the population decreased, markets become deserted grounds, and before long, the calamity of our nation and our race being extinguished would befall us. This evil should certainly be totally extirpated. In our present Penal Code, special clauses for the punishment of the manufacturer, the dealer, the receiver or storer and the cultivator have been provided. The means for the extirpation of this evil and for the prevention of the spread of the poison are very complete and stringent. Since last year, order in the provinces has to a large extent not been restored, and the officials have had no leisure to pay attention to this matter. It is reported that there have been among those who dealt in opium as their business, some indulging in their old games with the hope of making immense profits, courting scorn and criticism from without, and aggravating poverty and weakness within. If this evil is not despatched, how can our nation be strong?

Let all the offices of civil affairs each issue a most peremptory proclamation, ordering the people to get rid of this pernicious habit, smokers to abstain from smoking at once, dealers to stop their business and, the most important of all during the present season when it was formerly the time to sow the seeds, to persuade the cultivators to plant other agricultural products as the land seems fit, and not to throw away their labour and capital lightly in planting the poisonous poppy. If there are persons disobeying this order, they will be punished, when discovered in strict accordance with the Law, without the slightest leniency. Officials who have purposely winked at the offenders will also be punished as provided in the Law, in proportion to the degree of their guilt; with a view to the total extinction of this evil as well as the growing prosperity of our populace, so as to deserve the blessing of republicanism.

DO YOU DRINK
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA?
If not, why not?
OF ALL GROCERS AND STORE DEALERS.

## PRIVATE ENTREE.

A "Bombay Government Gazette," Extraordinary, publishes a notification giving the following list of persons entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees is published for general information:—

All gentlemen included in the highest or non-classified list and in the first class of the Warrant of Precedence, present and past.

OFFICIALS.—The Resident of Baroda, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, the Accountant General, Bombay, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Municipal Commissioner (in Bombay), the Collector and Judge of the Districts (in their districts), the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan (in Poona), the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, the Mint Master, Bombay, the Assay Master, Bombay, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes (in Bombay), the Commissioner of Police (in Bombay), the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Administrator General, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, the Post Master General, the Conservator of Forests of the Circle (in his Circle), the Chairman of the Port Trust (in Bombay) and the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust (in Bombay) the Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department within their Divisions, the Seconded Officers of the permanent rank of Chief and Superintending Engineers when at their Head-Quarters, the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, Classes I, II, III, the Director of Telegraphs Bombay Circle, the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies, the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay Presidency, the Collector of Customs in Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay present and past (past only in Bombay), the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the Town of Bombay (in Bombay) the Deputy Inspectors General of Police (within their jurisdiction), the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, the Bishop's Chaplain, the Oriental Translator to Government, Aides-de-Camp to the King, Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy, Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Viceroy.

NAVAL OFFICERS.—the Senior Naval Officer in the Presidency, irrespective of rank, Flag Captain and Secretaries to Admirals visiting Bombay, Flag Captain and Secretary to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Flag Lieutenants to Admirals visiting. Bombay and Flag Lieutenant to the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

MILITARY OFFICERS.—Officers Commanding Brigades, the Personal Staff of the General Officer Commanding Southern Army, the Divisional Artillery Commander, 6th and 9th Divisions, the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, the Director of Ordnance Stores, Deputy Judge, Advocates General, General Staff Officers, 1st and 2nd Grade, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 6th Division, the Assistant Quartermaster General, 6th Division, the Commanding Royal Engineer, 6th Division, the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, the Deputy Director, Medical Services, 6th Division, the Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sany.), 6th Division, the Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, 6th Division, the Assistant Director of Grass Farms, 6th Division, the Divisional Veterinary Officer, 6th Division, the Brigade Major, Poona Brigade (in Poona,) and the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Bombay Brigade (in Bombay,) the Personal Staff of General Officers.

NON-OFFICIALS, ETC.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Roman Catholic Bishop (in Poona), Consuls, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (in Bombay), the Presidents, Bombay Municipality, present and past, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation (in Bombay). Vice-Consul who are the Senior Representatives of their Country, Baronets and Knights, First Class Sardars, Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The above list has been re-arranged from the List, dated 21st October 1911. All additions and alterations in this list will be notified in the "Government Gazette."

When entree is given by the Governor on personal grounds, no notification will be made in the "Gazette", and the privilege will cease on the departure from India of the Governor who gave it. These names will be entered in the Military Secretary's Office, and will be included in the list furnished to the Police for their guidance.

At Levees held by His Excellency in the territories of the Bombay Presidency, the Senior Naval and Military Officers present will be entitled to the entree irrespective of rank.

Officials entitled to the Private Entree at Calcutta or Madras are granted the privilege at Bombay when passing through, or on temporary duty at the Presidency on application to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a draft reply to Government, asking for a definite programme with estimates for improvements schemes in all areas which had been represented to the Board in the order of their relative urgency.

It was resolved to appoint a committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Sprott, and Mr. Cadell, to submit a fresh draft.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## REVIEWS.

THE INDIAN SCENE, by J. A. Spender (Methuen and Co.)

"Solvitur ambulando." This is an age of problems; and the word occurs more than once in the papers upon India, which Mr. Spender contributed to the "Westminster Review" at the time of the Durbar and which he has since collected and published in a small volume called, "The Indian Scene." The papers attracted notice at the time and are worth preserving, being fresh and interesting records of a clever man's first impressions of this country. As we all know, the problem of Indian government is increasing each year in complexity and difficulty; and it is good for the average Anglo-Indian—to use the term in its older sense—who is settled in one town or district, to hear what a traveller has to say of India as a whole. The familiar is always the most interesting; and the Bombay reader will dwell longest on the chapter describing the varied and beautiful scenes which our own city presents. As for the main problem, the author's observation and opportunities have enabled him to state it fairly and clearly from the British point of view. Although he seems from his references to religion to be conscious that his own may not be the final point of view for India, yet we can agree that for the present, and for British statesmanship, it is sufficiently important to fill our minds. Time only will show whether there is an ultimate solution of the Indian problem; but in the meantime the Englishmen in India has to attempt some answer himself. That is the aspect of British rule which has chiefly impressed Mr. Spender; and there are many occasions in the Anglo-Indian's life, when he feels his responsibility and is glad of the sympathy of a visitor from Home.

THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY, by Lt.-Col. Turton Seventh edition, 2s. 6d. net. (Messrs. Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co., Ltd.)

THE MIND OF A MASTER BUILDER, by H. R. Durrant. (Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton).

A still deeper problem than even the Government of India is suggested by these two books which have reached us simultaneously. Both are studies in that branch of theology which is called apologetics. The former is now in its seventh edition; and that fact together with a record of constantly increasing circulation shows that the book has met a want in English religious life. Its usefulness is further attested by the chorus of praise with which all the orthodox churches have greeted its several appearances. Its purpose is to offer a clear statement and a reasonable defence of the central doctrines of the Christian faith; and the author has succeeded admirably in his intention. The work can be commended to all who wish to read an intelligent statement of the Christian position or who desire to possess a handbook on the subject. The second of the two volumes is interesting as an Indian contribution to theology. It comes from the pen of an Indian missionary, the well-known principal of St. John's College, Agra. We have had to search to find the date of publication. Some publishers, and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton seem to be among the number, have adopted the irritating habit of omitting the date from the title page and printing it in an obscure corner. It would be a pity if this habit were to spread. One of the first things that a book lover looks for in opening a new book is the date under the publisher's name. But with a little effort we have ascertained that this is a new book printed only this year. It is a scholarly work. It is a study of the mind and character of St. Paul so far as these are disclosed in the First Epistle to the Corinthians. At the present time the picturesque epithet of Master Builder reminds us that it was just in the regions now overrun by the forces of the Balkan States that St. Paul began his constructive work and laid the foundations of the Christian Church. The epistles of St. Paul are by common consent the most authentic documents of early Christianity; and a careful perusal of the present work will give not only missionaries and preachers but all thoughtful readers an insight into the thoughts and feelings of the great Apostle of Christianity, who planted in Europe the seeds of the vast organisation which has now overspread the civilized world.

WHEN I WAS A CHILD, by Yoshio Markino. 6s. net. (Constable & Company Ltd.)

When a man is a child he speaks as a child, and his childish sayings provide ideas as well as entertainment to people of maturer years. A good deal of the charm of Mr. Yoshio Markino's reminiscences is due to his use of a dialect of English that suggests the days of his childhood still. The author is a Japanese artist whose work has been much noticed at home, and whose impressions of English life seen from his point of view have created widespread interest in fashionable and artistic circles. This book, which is the story of his early life in Japan, and of his first adventures in foreign lands, goes a long way to explain the interest now taken in the author's work. The sincerity of his purpose and the simplicity and directness of his language illuminate the life, not only of the writer, but of young Japan as a whole; and the narrative gives throughout the feeling of that seriousness and devotion which have brought Japan into the front rank of modern nations. Yoshio Markino was born in 1874; so that he is still a young man with a future before him. He came of a Samurai family in which the traditions of the age of chivalry still lingered in strength, even after the abolition of the feudal system and in the midst of the poverty that ensued. "When I was a child," the author begins a chapter, "I was never spanked"; but lessons of endurance and self-control come naturally to well-born children in Japan, and the young Markino imbibed them along with the Japanese and Chinese classics and with that feeling of artistic propriety which also seems now to be second nature to the Japanese people. The early age at which he became acquainted with Christianity is a proof of the extent to which Western thought has penetrated his country. For it is in its philosophical and social aspects that the Christian religion appeals to the Japanese. Their country is their religion, and a sufficient object of their devotion; but they are very willing to study Christianity if they may thereby learn the secret of Western greatness and energy. And the spectacle of educated European and American men and ladies settling in remote districts of Japan, for the sole purpose of teaching Christianity, is enough to impress a shrewd people with the stimulating power of the new religion. Markino writes a lot about missionaries, some of whom he liked and others he did not. But it is evident that he owes the Christian missionaries quite as much as he acknowledges. He was baptized while still a boy, chiefly it must be admitted through the persuasion of his teacher in the mission school, as he himself would have preferred to study the subject further. But even to this step he was led by the desire to learn more of a system which he felt to be an influence in modern Japan. From the first his philosophic instincts suggested difficult questions to himself and to his instructors. One missionary said, to quiet the boy's doubts, "Why don't you pray to God?" but the pupil replied, "How can I pray to a God whom I do not know?" As he says himself, there was mutual incomprehension between him and his Western schoolmasters. It is as natural for the Japanese to discuss the merits of Christ and Buddha as for an Englishman to debate the characters of his successive sovereigns, and as unnatural for them to argue about their Emperor as for the average Englishman to talk about Christ. On the whole Mr. Markino is unfair to the missionaries who tried in their own way to be kind to him and from whom he got his English education. A large portion of the book is taken up with these experiences, which are apparently typical of much that goes on in Japan at the present day, and are, therefore, of marked significance both for missionaries and other students of Japanese life. From the study of Christianity, the next and obvious step, if it could be managed, was to visit a Christian country. "The idea to come out and see the Western world became," as he says, "only too important and too urgent a question for me." His intimation of this wish elicited, he fancied, a sneering reply from the missionary and determined him to break away at the age of 18 from missionary surroundings altogether. He studied dentistry and went to Yokohama, where fuller contact with Western civilization only strengthened the resolve to see America. His instructors had been American missionaries, it ought to be said. He stopped in San Francisco for four years, associating with other young Americanized Japs, and supporting himself by cooling and household work in American families. The Japanese are not loved in California, though their services are appreciated; and the author has to admit that the best friend and protector that the Japanese community had was a Christian minister. During his stay in America, in spite of poverty and menial occupations, he worked hard at his art and acquired the proficiency for which he has become celebrated.

From San Francisco he made his way to London, where he has made his mark and found a home. His London experiments belong to a later period of his life, which he has already written. They are not introduced here for the purpose of continuing his account of his study of Christianity which runs through the whole book. Acquaintance with both English and continental religion led him at last to the conclusion that "the honesty of the Anglo-Saxon race is not the merit of the Christianity, but it is the merit of their own race itself," and to the final abandonment of Christian doctrine as a philosophy of life.

The book is intensely interesting for many reasons. Not the least is the beauty of the drawings and engravings with which the pages are profusely illustrated.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON, by Edith Humphries and Douglas Sladen, 12s. 6d. net (Constable and Co., Ltd.)

The famous poet of the Australian bush was not born in the land with which his name is associated and where his memory is chiefly cherished. He came and at the time of his death claimed to be the head of a well-known Scottish family, the Gordons of Esslemont [Esslemont] in Aberdeenshire. He was born in the Azores, where his parents then resided, so long ago—it is difficult to realize—as 1833; and he did not see Australia until he went there to settle at the age of twenty. The story is a sad one. More than a little of the dark Gordon blood flowed in his veins; for his mother was his father's cousin and he was a Gordon therefore on both sides of the house. Intended for the army like and his father and grandfather and most of his male relatives before him, he had to leave Woolwich for some escapade before he got a commision; and a little later for some other serious misdemeanour his people were glad to see him leave England altogether. Yet there was good in the lad. From the age of fifteen he seems to have consorted with pugilists and horse-dealers; but it was the love of adventure and not degraded taste that led him into this company. At 17 he could stand up with the gloves to a prizefighter, and at 19 he could ride steeplechases with the skill of a jockey. In later life, too, scholarship and versification were his constant solace amid rough surroundings; and the instincts both of race and of breeding kept him a gentleman in solitude as well as in uncongenial society. In Australia, which he never left, he served as mounted policeman and horsebreaker. He became a noted horseman; and even in his lifetime the Australians were proud of his exploits. But misfortune pursued him. The tragedy was inevitable. He married beneath him, although he respected his young wife. He wasted a legacy, on which he might have lived, in horse racing. Melancholy settled on him; and, finally, on hearing definitely and contrary to expectation, that he was not the heir to the ancestral estates in Scotland, he died in poverty by his own hand at the age of thirty-seven.

The present volume is a rather rambling collection of descriptions and personal opinions with the unfortunate poet as their subject; but tinges of the enthusiasm of his adopted fellow-countrymen and of the affection which his friends have for him, make the different sections attractive reading. Gordon's poetry was perhaps more popular twenty years ago than it is to-day in England; but apparently there is no diminution in his popularity in Australia. He was a true poet. The pieces and verses scattered throughout this narrative show that he had genuine mastery of words and real delight in the music of rhythmical verses, and he liked poetry. He could repeat long passages from the English poets and the classics which he had committed and committed to memory in the slender candlelight when the day's work in the bush was done. His verses he seems to have composed and jolted down always in the open air; and it is to this practice that his accurate description of bush-life are probably owing. His taste in literature was excellent; and we cannot wonder that Australia is proved of her poet-son. His life no less than the manner of his death was pathetic; and his own poem, "The Sick Stockrider" might have been written for his elegy:

"'Tis somewhat late to trouble. This I know—
I should live the same life over, if I had to live again.
And the chances are I go where most men go."

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th Nov. on 945·61 miles open:—

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 1,85,000 | Rs. 4,00,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 5,89,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 195 | 423 | 4 | 622 |
| For previous 18 weeks of half year ..... | 33,39,573 | 54,72,438 | 80,110 | 88,92,121 |
| Total for 19 week | 35,24,573 | 58,72,438 | 84,110 | 94,81,121 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 2,41,659 | 3,84,194 | 3,177 | 6,29,030 |
| Per mile of Ry... | 253 | 406 | 2 | 665 |
| Total to corresponding date... | 35,80,046 | 58,82,706 | 87,298 | 92,50 048 |

Dec ease for the week .....Rs. 40,03
Increase to date..... „ 2,31,07

It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

It

## DAMP IN COTTON.

### Severe Criticism of Egyptian Exporters.

### WANTED—A STANDARD.

Writing from Alexandria on October 31st a Special Correspondent says in the "Manchester Guardian":—The delegation of cotton spinners now in Egypt seized the earliest opportunity of expressing their opinion about damp in cotton in the presence of the cotton exporters of Alexandria. The meeting was held in the Municipal Hall in Alexandria, under the Presidency of Mr. P. Fender, the head of the Alexandria General Produce Association, the day after the delegates had inspected the baling of cotton in the warehouses on the quayside, and had noticed that the contents of a large syringe holding about a quart of water were from time to time sprayed on the loose cotton. Mr. A. Schmidt, the secretary to the Federation, in an opening statement said that the amount of moisture naturally present in cotton was not known, but the spinner who had to deliver yearn which did not contain more than a certain percentage of moisture might reasonably ask that some standard should be fixed. Mr. Samuel Newton urged that one uniform system for the detection of damp in cotton should be arrived at, and suggested the appointment of a small committee to consider the question. M. Berger, a member of the International Committee, representing France, suggested that the cotton merchants of Alexandria should establish a testing-house for their own use, and should arrange for its management on impartial line.

AUSTRIAN EXPERIMENTS.

On behalf of the Austrian spinners Mr. T. Cichoeius said that experiments which had been made in Austria showed that the quantity of damp in Egyptian cotton varied from 5 to 6 per cent, some bales containing this amount of moisture more than others. The variation was far too much. As spinners in Austria often had to buy cotton for a whole season they were exceptionally badly hit by the damp, because the staple, owing to its moist state, became mildewed and lost its strength, and could not at the end of the season be used for the purposes for which it was bought. The obvious effect of this handicap was to increase the cost of Egyptian yarns and to bring about where possible the substitution of American for Egyptian cotton. Speaking on behalf of Germany, Mr. L. Steinegger, jun., said he was a member of a German committee which had been appointed to inquire into the cause of the excessive damp in cotton, and into what steps could be taken to secure compensation for the adulteration that took place. We should like the Alexandria merchants to explain what was in their opinion, a correct percentage of moisture. The attack was continued by Mr. B. W. Ter Kuile, the representative of Holland on the International Committeee and the president elect of next year's Congress. He said he had been making tests, and from them he found that the percentage of moisture in cotton vacid as follows:—Indian 7 1-2 per cent. Texas 8 1-4, Upland 9 1-2, Egyptian from 8 per cent. to more than 10 per cent, Chinese 12 1-2 per cent. He caused much laughter by adding. "One firm of Egyptian cotton merchants is next door to the 'Chinese' in excessive damp. The best way to deal with the matter is for every spinner to find out for himself who in the experter who deals in the fairest way and to give the business to him.

The first of the defenders of the exporters was Abaza Bey, director of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, whose efforts to make the visit of the delegates completely successful have been untiring and beyond praise. He quoted opinions which he had heard in various parts of the world from experienced men to the effect that cotton that did not contain moisture could not be properly baled. He deprecated as much as anybody the excessive addition of moisture, and suggested that each bale might be stamped with the name of the pressing-house through which it passed. In this way the establishments which added excessive moisture could be detected and corrected. Mr. Schmidt said that in some extraordinary districts the addition of a little moisture might be necessary, but in Alexandria such addition was not necessary owing to the humidity of the air. In as dry an atmosphere as Scinde, in India, he added, he had seen bales pressed without a drop of water. Mr. William Howarth heartily supported the suggestion that a testing-house should be erected in Alexandria. Personally he did not approve of the fixing of one standard of moisture for cotton from all parts of the world. A scheme of that sort would land them in many legal difficulties and many appeals to courts of arbitration. He preferred the sensible suggestion of Mr. Ter Kuile, and he said that the man who continued to trade with a merchant who was repeatedly guilty of sending excessively damp cotton was an exceedingly foolish person. At this point the president interrened with the remark that careful attention had been given to all the criticisms which had been passed, and all of them would be discussed at an early meeting of the General Produce Association.

A DEFENCE.

The most vigorous defence of existing practices came from Mr. Lindemann, one of the largest cotton merchants in Alexandria. He said that spinners had taught merchants to add water by the way they judge cotton. Merchants knew by experience that cotton which was moist had a better chance of being sold than cotton which was dry. He knew of cases in which bales of cotton which were damp commanded, on account of their appearance, a higher price than exactly the same quality of cotton which was dry. Spinners could protect themselves by refusing to buy cotton from firms whose cotton was excessively damp. Sir Charles Macara suggested that the whole matter should be referred to a small committee nominated by the International Federation, and representative of both merchants and spinners. By the adoption of this cours, he said, they would promote smooth trading. The meeting separated, after a two hours' discussion, on the understanding that action on these lines would be taken.

## PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 25th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 26th November :—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 0 | 0 |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 77 |

It is generally known says the "Civi and Military Gazette" that last year's cotton crop in the Punjab had a lucky escape of being ruined by the ravages of boll-worm. Officers of the Department were indefatigable in their efforts to cope with the pest and they had the assistance for a time of the Imperial Entomologist and one of his assistants but owing to the peculiar difficulties of the case and the proverbial inertia of the Indian peasant it looked at one time as though these efforts would be ineffectual until heavy winds and rains in the last days of August brought relief. Indeed, Mr Gibson frankly admits that this timely downpour saved the situation by washing the cotton plants clean of infected bolls, eggs and pupal and drowning them on the ground. The tracts most affected by boll-worm were the Delhi division, Lyallpur district, and the Jhelum colony. The greatest difficulty with which the Department was faced was the impossibility of obtaining boll worm parasites, which are nature's own remedy for redressing the damage caused by boll-worm. All that could be done was to send out parasite boxes to Deputy Commissioners, with a request to have them filled with boll-worm affected cotton in the hope that the parasites might appear in the boxes and escape into the fields and breed. Mr. Gibson admits that this was probably a useless measure and no parasites appeared until September 6th. In the absence of parasites, the best course appeared to be the picking and burning of all affected bolls and buds. Cultivators were strongly urged to do this but the advice does not appear to have been followed very extensively, until the threatened total destruction of the crop in some districts goaded the people into action.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Miss Forster has, for the second time, won the Diana Plate at the Quetta rifle meeting. She was also successful in the Affinity March.

Raipur Road in Delhi is to be metalled and provided with footpaths. The work will be taken in hand immediately by the Public Works Department.

Mr. F. A. Brock, the well-known pyrotechnist of Crystal Palace, is now in Delhi supervising the fire-works arrangements in connection with the State Entry of the Viceroy into the new capital.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson having resigned the vice-chairmanship of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, the duties of chairman have been resumed by Mr. Charles Forbes, of Badlipar, on his return from Home from the 11th instant.

The Cambridge Mission at Delhi propose to erect a hostel especially for Anglo-Indian students when the work of extension in St. Stephen's College is taken in hand. The staff of English University professors will also be considerably increased.

Experiments in poultry rearing in the Punjab have shown that it is better to pay attention to the improvement of indigenous breeds than to rear exotic breeds owing to climate reasons. Only Turkeys imported from Bagdad have done well; they are hardly and can stand the heat and it should be possible to strengthen the local breed.

Lance-Corporal Askey, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was mainly instrumental in securing for his regiment the championship for British troops for the third year in succession at the annual meeting promoted by the Quetta Divisional Rifle Association. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers won the Hunter Challenge Cup after a hard tussle with the holders, the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At the instance of the Moorshidabad Association, a meeting was held last evening at Berhampore, presided over by the Maharaja of Cassimbazar. It was resolved that an expression of the gratitude of the entire community be conveyed to the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshidabad for prohibiting cow-killing at the Bakr-Id ceremony, and thereby uniting Hindus and Mahomedans.

The result of the experiment where the chain harrow was used on young wheat on a zamindar's field in the Punjab has been so satisfactory that the Lieutenant-Governor of the province regards it as a great and simple agricultural discovery so important that by itself it justifies the creation of the Agricultural Department. The half of the zamindar's field so treated produced twice as large an outturn as the half untreated.

In Mr. Irving's second volume of Indian monumental inscriptions, it is pointed out that in point of antiquity the Christian monuments of the Punjab have nothing to show that can compare with the Dutch and Portuguese inscriptions of the 16th and 17th centuries in Madras and Bengal. There were Christian missionaries in Lahore in the time of Akbar, and Armenians too were throughout the days of the Mughals busy travellers, but there is no trace of their monuments prior to the close of the 18th century. "A few Armenian monuments of this date," writes Mr. Irving, "survive" in the Deremao cemetery at Delhi the earliest being that of Karo of Tiflis, who died in 1787. In the same cemetery there are early French inscriptions, relics doubtless of the foreign mercenaries in the Mahratta Service. Among them is the oldest Christian monument in the Punjab, the grave of Messiah apparently a convert, whose touching epitaph relates how he left this world friendless like his Master on the 10th January 1782."

From the annual report of the civil veterinary department of Burma, it appears that steps are being taken to prevent spread of disease among cattle by taking precautionary measures on the important caravan routes. So far the experiment has met with success. The number of cattle lost was 34,238 against 39,204 in the previous year. Rinderpest was as usual the most deadly and was responsible for seventy-five per cent of the whole, and from this alone there were four thousand fewer deaths than in 1910-11. Foot and mouth disease was also correspondingly less fatal.

Moslem opinion is divided as to the advisability of having a University at Aligarh on the lines suggested by the Government of India. Some of the leading Moslems are now entirely opposed to it. Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, for instance, suggests that instead of an institution such as delineated by the Government, Moslems should establish an independent University, free from the control of the Government, where instruction should be imparted through the vernacular to such Moslem youths as are not desirous of entering the service of the Government, or of obtaining a diploma for bread-winning purposes. The new University, the Nawab suggests, being independent of the Government, will exercise its powers of affiliation in other parts of India.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th Nov., 1912.

292. Parades. Wednesday, 27th instant at 7-15 a.m. D R F and Dial Numbers for members of No. 2 Company detailed, at the old Sainting Battery.

Thursday 28th instant at 7 p. m. Nos 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters.

Saturday, 30th inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-30 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-35 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

B V R A Rifle Association.

293. Musketry. The annual prize meeting will commence at Ghat Kuper on Sunday next Dec 1st when three matches will be fired

Match 1 Running Man 200 yards.
Match 2 Rapid Firing 200 yards.
Match 3 Falling Plates 230 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a m

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1912.

729. Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Coy will parade at head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

II. To-day Wednesday the 27th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject—Field Service Regulations, Part I outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

730. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season, should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

731. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will proceed to Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 1st Proximo by train leaving Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

732. Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—

No 6779 Vol J Chaves.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1912.

I. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

II. There will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent to-day Wednesday the 27th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Carbines and Swords.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

## THE WEATHER.

### Rain at the Ends of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Fairly general rain is reported from the south of the Madras Presidency, and a few falls from the hills of the extreme north; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No large change.

THE EARLY RAINS.

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

Good rain is reported to have fallen all over Northern India, several districts having received over an inch. This cold weather rainfall is unusually early, but will be greatly welcomed in all directions, except the Bombay Presidency proper, where the cotton is liable to be seriously damaged by rains at this particular time.

Freights continue very dull.

SUNKEN CRAFT.

Tindal Changra Iyappa of fatemari No. 4 reported yesterday that he was sailing with a cargo of 1,000 bag. of grain from Bombay to Cochin, when he encountered very stormy weather. Allibaugh at 3 a.m. on the 22nd instant off. The fatemari shipped water and sank. The tindal and three khalases were picked up by jolly boat No. 30, the same evening and brought to Bombay. Six khalassees are said to be missing.

On the 24th instant at 9-30 a.m. Noor Mahomed tindal of matchwa No. 2,208, reported that he had picked up tory R. W. D. No. 1,452, about 500 yards from Prince's and Victoria Docks. The Port Trust authorities have been notified, and will take charge of the boat.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th Nov., 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jnansi and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputans.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; the minimum is also below normal at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Indore and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Indore and Surat and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The air is damper than usual. Day tempature is in defect at Ratnagiri; night temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; the minimum is in excess at Belgaum and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease in the area of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula to-day; local rain has fallen in Malabar and the Carnatic. Colombo reports a further rainfall of 1·37".

A few showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

## QUEUES AND THE VOTE.

An order of the Peking Provisional President says :—

The spirit of the republican form of Government demands first that the people should be led to respect the law. Since the laws governing elections have but just been promulgated, there can be absolutely no reason why the provinces should be left each to its own devices. Yesterday (the Chinese word used may mean a day or two ago), Tzuth Chen Tze-chi, of Shantung, reported by telegraph that a circular order was issued on June 20 last, for the suspension of the election rights of those who had not cut their queues. As the election period is within sight, he asks whether or not the former order of the province should be abrogated, etc :—

I find that, as stipulated in Clause VI of the law governing the election of members to the House of Representatives, such persons shall possess no right whatever either to vote or to be elected; and Clause VII defines cases justifying the suspension of the right to vote and the right to be elected. Again, in Clause V and Clause VI of the law governing the election of members of the Provincial Assembly, similar provisions are made. In both of these laws, there is no specific mention made as to suspension of the election rights of those who have not cut their queues.

All our citizens who passes election rights in respect of members of the Parliament of the Republic and of the Provincial Assemblies, shall act in accordance with the respective laws. Since the order of the Tutuh of the said province was issued and published prior to the promulgation of the different election laws, the said order should, assuredly, be cancelled immediately after the promulgation of these laws by the Central Government. As to the issue of tickets to the electors and the elected to serve as proof, such procedure is still less traceable in the election laws. Let the supervisors of the preliminary election be all instructed to proceed in election matters in strict pursuance of the election laws.

As the removal of the queue interests the Republic in relation to its policy and orders, surely the Government would not view it with indifference. But having regard to the fact that the application of force towards this end has resulted repeatedly in disturbance in the provinces, the Government deem it inexpedient to take too strong measures. Moreover, the removal of the queue and the holding of elections are two matters distinct from each other.

As investigations in connexion with the elections for this term were concluded before 10, all our citizens with qualifications as stipulated by the law, must have, one and all, their names entered in the registers of electors. If during the period of investigation persons obtained right to vote according to the law, while at the time of voting the same right were suspended by virtue of an order, not only would such procedure clash with the principle of law, but disputes would arise and popular feeling be outraged.

Regarding this case, many telegrams have been received from parties, societies, and other persons of the said province. Those who regard queue-cutting as the more important of the two, say that, without using some force, there would be no way to effect the desired change in custom and habit. Others, who view elections as the more important, declare that once the law were set aside, there would be no means to prevent the perpetration of arbitrary and irritating acts.

Both sides hold tenaciously to their own views; it is really not right for a Republic. Apart from referring the matter of queue-cutting to the chief executive officials of the provinces who shall genuinely use persuasion and regulate their action by the signs of the times in future, I hereby order that, with reference to election affairs, all orders issued by the chief executive officials of the provinces and happening to clash with the election laws, shall be cancelled, and that respective laws governing respective elections shall be obeyed.

Much amusement has been caused in the United States by the elopement of Mr. Smith, an airman, and Miss Aimee Court, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose parents objected to her marriage on the ground that her sweetheart's occupation was too precarious. Failing to overcome their opposition, this modern Lochinvar landed from his aeroplane in a field not far from the home of his sweetheart. She was waiting for him, and soon the couple were flying over their native city. They flew seventy-five miles to the village of Hillsdale, where they were married. After the ceremony a telegram was sent to the bride's parents, who replied:—"Forgiven but come home by train."

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## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It is pleasant in turning over the pages of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's Letters de Mme. du Deffand a Horace Walpole to note the old lady's opinions on literary subjects. She is blind and does not understand English, but her secretary translates and reads aloud to her and she has formed the excellent resolution to judge, not according to the opinions of others, nor according to set rules, but solely by her own impressions. Sometimes her opinion of the book is complicated by her opinion of the writer. Thus Rousseau she cannot away with. From what do you gather, she writes, "that I do not extremely condemn Jean-jacques? I have always despised him: he is a scoundrel, he is a madman. In the Heloise there are good passages, but they are drowned in an ocean of eloquent verbiage. It is a picture of the completest mental aberration that passion ever produced. She knows a man who has such ideas and visions, and his brain is completly topsy-turvy. Richardson, on the whole, she likes. "Pamela" is better than the French romances. It is natural; the domestic details are charming, and she never wearies of following the play of interest and tastes that the author so subtly traces. "Clarissa" she tried to re-read, and it bored her to extinction. One-third of it ought to have been eliminated in translation, and the book would have been all the better for the pruning.

The rage of the salons of Paris at the time was Hume. But not only was Hume that member of a rival coterie, but there was something rough and undefined in his manners which grated upon, Madame's aristocratic sensitiveness, and he is "le paysan." When he goes to Scotland she is "ravished" at the certainty that she will never see him again. His history when it appears, bores her. It is all about wars and battles, and has too few anecdotes. Gibbon fares better as a man. Indeed, she rather likes him; she even wishes she had more friends like him. He cuts a far better figure in society than the Scotsman. But the "Decline and Fall" is rhetorical and declamatory. It is in the tone of the "beaux esprits," all ornament and tinsel and no substance—a tolerably silly judgment.

Walpole recommended Shakspere, and a reading of Othello and Henry VI. awakened all the Marchioness's enthusiasm. They have done for my soul, she wrote, what Ilium a remedy for fainting fits does for the body they have resuscitated me. Shakspere would make me adopt all his faults; he almost makes me believe that one should admit no rules and that rules are the trammels of genius; they chill, they extinguish; I prefer licence, it leaves to the passions all their liberty and at the same time all their truth. She is not quite so emancipated from classic tradition as this profession would imply, however. "The Tempest" is of a kind which is not to be fancy. She dislikes Richard III. because the hero is physically a hunchback and morally a monster. Macbeth she reads with horror terror, and interest, and of King Lear she writes, "Do you really like it? It blackens my soul to a degree I cannot express;" it is a heaping together of all the infernal horrors. It is a far cry from Shakspere to Boswell, but how pleased the egregious Bozzy would have been had he known that the great Marquies de Deffand was writing to the great Horace Wal pole apropos of his book on Corsica in term like these. I love the author to distraction his heart is excellent his soul is full of virtues I must be upon my guard lest I betray the infatuation that I have for his work.

A novelist writes to a newspaper that in a book which he is about to publish he has unwittingly trespassed upon another's preserves. He had completed a work in which the incident is introduced of a young man being inveigler into the presence of his intended in a state of intoxication greatly to the disgust of the latter when on taking up the work of a lady writer published this year, he found that exactly the same expedient had been used by her. He gives dates that establish his independence and warns reviewers that when his book appears he is not to be accused of plagiarism. Now no one will question a novelist's right to avert any such slur upon his literary character if it was likely to be made but was it. The expedient he mentions is too obvious for anyone to claim a special right of property if it while the principle underlying it is already embodied in the great scene in David Garrick.

The question of coincidences in literature however, is always an interesting one, especially when, as in this intance, the case is one of simultaneous coincidence. That such occurrences should be not infrequent in scientific writing is not wonderful. Scientific workers start where their predecessors have left off, and all in common use the instrument of reason. Given, accordingly, two minds brooding at the same time over the same body of facts, it is natural that they should reach similar conclusions; no other explanation is needed to account for the race between Darwin and Russel Wallace for prior publication. When, however, the instrument is not reason but, as in pure literature, free imagination, there often enters in an element which it is impossible to account for. Consider, for example, the resemblance which, in spite of every difference of tone and intention, exists between "Rasselas" and "Candide." If it extended only to the circumstance that both tales alike are written to exhibit the seamy side of life, it could be explained by the fact that Johnson and Voltaire were reacting the absurdly high-pitched optimism of Pope and his school. It extends, however, to the design, and the resemblance in respect of design is so great that Johnson himself admitted that if the books had not been published practically at the same time it would have been difficult to deny that one of the writers had borrowed his scheme from the other. A more recent instance of coincidence of the same sort is that between Mr. Vachell's "The Other Side, and Mr. Bennett's "The Glimpse." Here again there are many differences, and in so far as the matter common to both is "the adventures of a soul" its presence may be accounted for by the fact that psychical topics are among the most popular of the present day. But there is more. The principal character is in both cases a musician and a successful man both authors divide their books into three parts and in each case the second part contains the experiences of a dis embodied spirit The independence of the two authors of each other is certain, so that while as is seen our old friend the zeitgeist counts for something in the coincidence, yet there intrudes another and puckish spirit whom for lack of a better name we must call Chance.

M. Hervieu is known on in English side of the Channel as one of the foremost if not the very foremost of the French dramatists of the day. His work has superb artistic qualities, although his view of life is so stern and sombre that sooner or later critics in discussing it fall upon the epithet cruel. In the course of an interview granted on the eve of the production of his new play he gives us a glimpse of the origin and extend of his pessimism. It springs, apparently, as one might have guessed, not from temp eramental gloom but from oversensitiveness to the ills of life. He approached life with ideas too optimistic, and a series of disillusions have thrown him back upon hopeless views of human nature. He thinks we have little reason to be proud of our moral progress. Plutarch, when he censures Cato the Elder's indifference to the feelings of the lower animals, says just what thoughtful men are saying to-day, and what the people think may be seen from the fact that a few years ago the South of France was thrown into a state of indignation by the suggested suppression of bull-fighting. We have abolished slavery, of course, but we were a long time about it, for there were still slaves in America in 1865. Moreover, the state of the ancient slave compares favourably with that of the man of the proletariat in our own day. The former had a market value and was therefore carefully tended; he might hold possessions, he might in herit, and, in any case, his influence was widely felt, whereas if a workman falls out of the ranks to-day he is resourceless, and his employer engages another man at a smaller wage. In a word, humanity has made a sad mess of it, and circumstances are such as "take men despair of humanity ever becoming completely good before this world is completely cooled down. Our planet is too old, and it is in another that will be realised the progress which we desire."

The Turkish war is driving many to the appropriate literature. Some are re-reading Arms and the Man, because the man is a Servian soldier; others choose Shelley's "Drama of Hellas" to reflect how much more lyrical the lyrics are than the drama is dramatic; others still are dipping in Byron or reflecting how characteristic of Tommy Moore it is that his Evenings in Greece are located in an island far from the seat of strife. No one should omit Les Orientales—that splendid boo k of poems which is as vived and magnificent to-day as it was eighty years ago when it appeared. Those who have read it hitherto for Le feu du ciel or Les Djinns may will turn to it now for Le Denube en colera, La Estoile Perdue, La douleur du Pacha, or the Cri de guerre ud Mufti.

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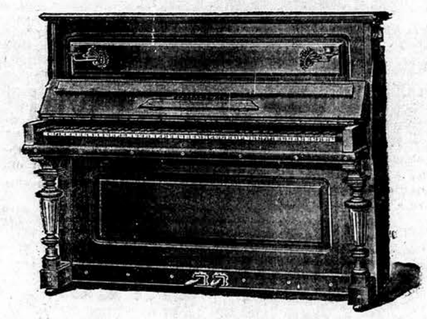
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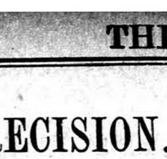

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